# Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 1, 1818.

Volume 29.) (Number 1452.


## Proclamation.

*Bombay to wit.* BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinats thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 1st day of April, 1818.

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

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ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SEPTIMO
GEORGII III. REGIS.

### CAP. XXXVI.

### An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the *Mediterranean*.

[20*th June* 1817.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* East India *Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justcice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter:* And whereas by the said recited Act it was enacted, that it should be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, in common with the said United Company, to export in Ships navigated according to Law, from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to all Ports and Places within the Limits referred to, save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which could then, or might at any Time or Times thereafter, be legally exported; and also in common with the said Company to import in Ships navigated as aforesaid, from any Port or Ports within the Limits aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, into the said United Kingdom, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, the Produce, or Manufacture of any of the Countries within the said Limits, which could or might at any Time or Times thereafter be legally imported; subject nevertheless to the several Restrictions, Conditions, and Limitatations in the said Act contained: And whereas it was also enacted by the said, Act, that nothing therein contained should extend or be construct ed to extend to prevent the making, during the further Term thereby granted to the said Company, such further Provisions by Authority of Parliament, as might from Time to Time be deemed necessary for enabling His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffick, directly or circuitously as well between all Ports and Places situated without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, and all Ports and Places (except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*) situated within those Limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last-mentioned Ports and Places, except as aforesaid: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entituled *An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company*, Provision was made for enabling the said Company, and all other His Majesty's Subjects, to carry on a circuitous Trade to, from, and between the Places within such Limits, And whereas it is expedient to make Provision for the enabling the said Company and all other His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the *Mediterranean*; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the said Company, & also for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, to carry on Trade and Traffic, in Ships navigated according to Law, directly and circuitously between the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies, or the Port of *Gibraltar*, and all Port and Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter. except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*; any Thing contained in any Charter of the said Company, or in any Act or Acts of Parliamant, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that in carrying on such Trade it shall not be lawful to trade to or at any Port or Place without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, other than those with which Trade is permitted by the said Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be constructed extend to anthorize any of His Majesty's Subjects, other than the said Company's or Persons properly licensed by them, to export or import from or to any Countries, Port, and Places, within or without such Limits, or to import into the United Kingdom, any Tea, or in any Manner to trade or traffic in Tea, between any such Port or Places as aforesasd.

53 G. 3c. 155

54 G. 3. c. 34.

Trade to be carried on directly and circuitously between the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, or the Port of Gibraltar, and all Ports and Places within the Limits of the Company's Charter, except to China.

Cape of Good Hope to be considered within such Limits.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope* shall, as to all Trade allowed by this Act to be carried on, be deemed constructed, and taken to be within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter: Provided also, that nothing herein contained, as to the said Settlement being deemed as to such Trade as aforesaid to be within such Limits, shall extend or be constructed to extend to prevent, or in any manner to limit or affect, any other Trade which now may which may hereafter be allowed to be carried on between the said Settlement and any other contries, Ports or Places whatever.

Trade not to be carried on in Ships under the Burden prescribed by 53 G. 3. c. 155

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Vessel carrying on Trade under the Provisions of this Act, to clear out from or be admetted to Entry at any Port in the United Kingdom, the registered Measurement of which Vessel shall be under the Burden prescribed by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty, or which may be prescribed by any Act hereafter to be passed for Vessels carrying on Trade between the United Kingdom and the Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter.

Governors and Lieutenant Governors of Malta and Gibralter to grant Licences:

IV. And whereas by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign it is enacted, that no Ship or Vessel engaged in private Trade under the Authority of that Act, shall proceed to any Place situate on the Continent of *Asia*, from the River *Indus* to the Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or to the said Company's Factory of *Bencoolen* or its Dependencies, or to any other Place or Places situated more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixth-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from *London* without a Licence from the Court of Directors of the said Company, or from the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, (as the Case may be); be it further enacted, That the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the said Island of *Malta* and Port of *Gibraltar* respectively, shall be and they are hereby authorized to grant Licences to Ships of Vessels so proceeding as aforesaid from the said Island of *Malta* or Port of *Gibraltar*, in the same Manner and under the same Regulations and Provisions, in regard to the Grant and Form therefore as the under the said recited Act applicable to Licences granted by the said Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners respectively: Provided always, that the said Governors and Lieutenant Governors shall not be empowered to grant any Licence specially authorizing any Ship or Vessel to proceed to any Place or Places upon the Continent of *Asia* from the River *Indus* to the said Town of *Malacca* inclusive, except the said Company's principal Settlements; and that in regard for such Licences as are under the Provisions of the siad recited Act to be granted by the said board of Commissioners, the said Governors and Lieutenant Governors shall comform themselves, as far as the Case may admit, to such Rules and Regulations in that Behalf, as may from Time to Time be framed and published by the said Commissioners.

and transmit Lists of Licences granted or refused.

V. And be it further enacted, That each such Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall transmit to One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State annual Lists of all such Licences as shall have been granted by him as aforesaid, and of all Licences (if any) which such Governor or Lieutenant Governor may have, in consequence of any instructions which he may have received in regard to such Licences, have refused to grant, together with his Reasons for such Refusal.

Ships not to sail without Lists of the Persons and Arms on board being delivered.

VI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no Ship or Vessel, other than the Ships of the said Company engaged in Trade under the Authority of this Act, shall be permitted to clear out from the said Island or Port for any Place or Places under the Government of His Majesty or of the said Company situate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-forth and One hundered and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from *London*, until the Master or other Person having the Command of such Ship or Vessel shall have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Customs, or order Person thereto authorized by such Governor or Lieutenant Governor as aforesaid, at the Port of Clearance, upon Oath (which Oath such Officer or other Person is hereby authorized to administer), a true and perfect List, in such Form as shall from Time to Time be settled by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, specifying and setting forth the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of all Persons embarked or intended to be embarked on board such Ship or Vessel, and all Arms on board or intended to be put on board the same; nor shall any such Vessel be admitted to Entre at the said Island or Port until the Master or other Person having the Command of such Ship or Vessel shall in the like Manner have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Customs, or other Person there unto duly authorized, upon Oath (which Oath such Officer or other Person is hereby authorized to administer), a true and perfect List, in Form to be settled as aforesaid, specifying the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of all Persons on board or who shall have been on board such Ship or Vessel, from the Time of the Sailing thereof to the Time of Arrival, and of all Arms on board of which shall during that Time have been on board such Ship or Vessel, and the several Times and Places at which such of the said Persons as may have died or left the said Ship or Vessel, shall have so died or left such Ship or Vessel, or such of the said Arms as may have been disposed of, have been so disposed of.

For Transmission of such Lists.

VII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That such Governors or Lieutenant Governors shall and they are hereby required to cause every such List, which shall be so received at the said Island or Port, to be transmitted with all reasonable Dispatch to the Court of Directors of the said United Company; and all such Ships or Vessels trading under the Authority of this Act shall, on their Arrival at any Port or Place under the Government of the said Company in *India*, be subject to all the Regulations, Restrictions, and Provisions prescribed by the said Acts of the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign; and that all Trade with all Ports and Places upon the Continent of *Asia*, from the River *Indus* to the Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or the said Company's Factory at *Bencoolen* and its Dependencies, shall remain and continue subject to all such Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions as shall from Time to Time be in force in relation to Trade, at any such Ports and Places under the Authority of any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies in *India*.

Allowing Cargoes to be discharged at Malta and Gibraltar, subject to Regulations.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company, and for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, to trade (in Ships navigated according to Law & proceeding upon any Voyage between any Ports or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter and the United Kingdom) to and at the said Island of *Malta* and Port of *Gibraltar*, and for that Purpose to discharge the Whole or any Part of the Cargo of any such Ship or Vessel at such Island or Port, and in the Prosecution of such circuitous Voyage to taken board any other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which can be legally carried from such Ports or Places within the Limits aforesaid, to such Island or Port; and in like Manner to trade in any such Ship or Vessel, in any Voyage from the United Kingdom to any Ports or Places within the Limits aforesaid, to and at the said Island of *Malta* and the Port of *Gibraltar*: Provided always, that all such Ships and Vessels shall be subject to all the Regulations, Restrictions, and Provisions to which Ships and Vessels carrying on Trade circuitously, between the United Kingdom and the Limits of the said Company's Charter, are by the said Acts of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Years of His Majesty's Reign made liable.

Allowing Goods to be re-exported from Malta or Gibraltar.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all Goods and Commodities so imported into the Island of *Malta* or its Dependencies, or into the Port of *Gibraltar*, from any Ports or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, may be re-exported from the said Island of *Malta* or its Dependencies, or the Port of *Gibraltar*, to the United Kingdom, and imported at any of the Ports where such Goods and Commodities may lawfully be imported, in like Manner, and subject to all such Regulations, Restrictions, and Provissions, as if such Goods and Commodities were imimported directly from the Place of their Growth, Production, or Manufacture; and in Vesseles of such Tonnage as is prescribed by the said Act made in the

Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, or as may be prescribed by any Act hereafter to be passed, for Vessels carrying on Trade between the United Kingdom and the Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter; any Thing in an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Regin of His Majesty King *Charles* the Second, intituled *An Act for the encoraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation*, or in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Malta deemed to be in Europe.

X. And be it further enacted, That for the Purposes of this Act, and for all other Purposes whatever, the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies shall be deemed and taken to be in *Europe*.

Not to prevent the Introduction of Goods into Malta, which may now be imported into the United Kingdom.

XI. Provided nevertheless, & be it further enacted, That nothing in this or in any other Act shall extend or be constructed to extend to prevent the Introduction (under the Provisions of this Act) into the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies, or into the Port of *Gibraltar*, of any Articles being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of the Countries between which and the said Island and Port Trade is allowed to be carried on by this Act, which may now or may hereafter be imported into the United Kingdom.

No Asiatic Sailor to be taken on board without Licence, and under certain Regulations.

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Ship or Vessel engaged in any Voyage under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place in the *East Indies* to the said Island of *Malta* or Port of *Gibraltar* and not destined to any Port in the United Kingdom to take or have on board any *Lascars* or other *Asiatic* Seamen: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any of the Governments of the *East India* Company in *India*, or for any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any Colony, Territory or Island belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the said Charter, and they and he are hereby required, on Application made by the Owner or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, and after having ascertained by due Inquiry that a sufficient Number of *British* Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any Ship or Vessel sailing from *India* within Ten days from such Application, to certify the same, and license such Ship or Vessle to sail with such Proportion of *Lascars* or *Asiatic* Seamen as may be specified in such Certificate and Licence; and the Governor General in Council at *Fort William* is hereby authorized and required to make Rules and Regulations, that all such *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives aforesaid, shall be duly supplied with Provisions and Clothing, and other necessary Accommodation, while employed and while absent from the Countries or Places to which they respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to *India* or any other Country or Place to which they respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to *India* or any other Country or Place from whence they were respectively brought, and for the Conveyance back of such *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, and Natives aforesaid, within a reasonable Time, to be specified in such Bond, or ascertained by such Rules and Regulations.

Masters to enter into Securities.

XIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That no Ship or Vessel so licensed to take on board *Lascars* or *Asiatic* Seamen shall be permitted to clear out from any Port or Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter unless and until the Owner, Captain, or Master of such Ship shall have first given Security by Bond, in Manner directed by an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, and subject to all the Provisions of that Act, for the Maintenance and Conveyance back to *India*, or for the Conveyance to *England* and Maintenance while in *England*, and Return to *India*, of such *Lascars* or *Asiatic* Seamen which may be received on board of such Ship.

Act may be altered in this Session.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered, amended, or repeared by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

*Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26HT MARCH 1818.

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HIGHLY IMPROVED

# ESTATE

*By desire of the Executor*

# IN INDIA,

## Eduljee Cursetjee

*WILL SELL*

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

Tomorow Thursday the 2d April,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late MR. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

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# Advertisement.

## *To be Sold*

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

*This present Wednesday*

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

AT

CAPTAIN PLASSIARDS HOUSE

*IN*

## Military Square

Brandy Fruits in Case of 12 Bottles.

Cologne Water.

Sallad Oil &c. &c.

Bombay, 1st April 1818.

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# Advertisement.

## *To be Sold*

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

*AT THE*

## French House

IN

*Hummum Street,*

On Friday the 3d day of April,

*SUNDRY ARTICLES*

THE PROPERTY OF

## Capt. Sorgery

OF THE SHIP

# BOURBON

*Lately deceased*

Viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sweet Frontinac, | Honey, |
| Claret, | Cogniac Brandy, |
| Chocolate, | Picture Frame. |

TERMS READY MONEY.

THE Ship Bourbon, will sail in the begining of April, for Bourbon and Bordeaux, has good accomodation for Passengers, for particulars enquire as above.

Bombay, 1st April 1818.

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*For Sale At Auction,*

THIS PRESENT WEDNESDAY

*AT LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S*

## Auction Rooms

VIZ.

ABOUT 15 yards of very rich broad Brussels Lace and a few yards of narrow: Two real Brussels white Lace Veils and one silk lace ditto; a Lady's handsome new gold Watch set with Pearls; a Musical snuff Box which plays two tunes; and a striking likeness of the Duke of Wellington, in miniature.

The Sale of the above to commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

Bombay, 1st April 1818.

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*For England Direct*

TO SAIL

On or about the 15th of next month

*THE FAST SAILING SHIP*

# GRENADA,

BURTHEN 500 TONS

*ALEXANDER SCOTT,*

## Commander

HAS GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS

FOR

## *PASSENGERS,*

And spacious apartments for a Family

APPLY TO THE COMMANDER

## *On Board*

OR

## At the Office of

*Messrs FORBES & Co.*

Bombay, 1st April, 1817.

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# Advertisement.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that a portion of the *IEZKIRET UL HOKEMA*, a celebrated Biographical work in the *Persian* language, comprizing the first half, which is descriptive of the characters and enumerates some of the most remarkable sayings of *Philosophers* and men of science who flourished in various nations previous to the *MAHOMMEDAN ÆRA*, has been translated into the dialect of *GUZZERAT* and completed for the press by DHOSABHAEE SORABJEE MOONSHEE. His particular aim is the instruction of his country men; but he conceives that his labours may not be valueless to those gentlemen who may be already conversant with or desirous of acquiring the *Guzzerattee* language.

As an object too of that general and enlightened patronage which characterizes a British Public, he hopes this novel literary effort may not appear unworthy of notice.

The work will not exceed a single volume of about 400 pages of Guzzerattee letter press in a duodecimo size on Portuguese paper of good texture and quality.

Price 5 Rupees.

Subscriptions received at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 1st April 1818.

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# Bombay Gazette.

*Wednesday, 1st April, 1818.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH MARCH 1818.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Major Aitchison, the Military Auditor General, a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick Certificate? and to allow him to be absent for ten months from the date of Embarkation.

The duties of the Auditor General's Office will be executed by the Deputy Auditor General, during the absence of Major Aitchison.

*Bombay Castle, 23d March* 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much gratification in announcing the occupation of the Hill Fort of Koaree by the troops under the Command of Lieut. Col. Prother, after two day's bombardment, and to express his approbation of the conduct of the Lieut. Col. and of all engaged on the occasion.

*Bombay Castle, 24th March* 1818.

Lieutenant Philip Mckeevor of the 2d Bat. 3d Regt. Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop having intimated that the Division of the army under the command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. was no longer required to cooperate in the service entrusted to His Excellency and was therefore relieved from his command. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. to repair to the Presidency after the separation and return of Field force to Guzerat.

The Governor in Council takes this occasion to express the gratification he has experienced from learning the high sense His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop entertains of the cordial support and valuable assistance he has on all occasions derived from the ability, zeal and experience of the Major General, and of the zealous and active conduct of the division under his command.

Bombay Castle 25th March 1818.

Lieutenant J. Worthy of the 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the pleasure to announce that the Fort of Rossanghur has been surrendered to Lieut. Col. Kennedy by capitulation; and the fort of Gunga taken possession of by the Force in the Concan while under the command of Major Hall, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—The Lady of Lieutenant Grubb of the Honorable Company's Marine of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—On the 26th March by the Revd. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Minister, the Revd. Samuel Newell, Missionary, to Miss Philomela Thurston.

DEATHS.—On the 28th March Colonel James Urquhart,

Lately at Tellicherry the infant son of G. W. Mignan Esq.

On the 27th Captain Sorgery Commander of the French Ship Bourbon.

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant W. Nixon, from Deckan.

Captain Strover, Artillery from Deckan.

DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneer to Concan.

Lieut. J. Ballessis, 5th Regt. to Col. Prother's, F. F.

Lieutenant Decluzeau, Artillery ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Colonel Burr, 7th Regiment to Surat.

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## NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

and

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—28th March Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Commander B. J. Botelho from Damaun.

Ditto Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmell Bawa, from Surat.

Passengers per Conde do Rio Pardo.—Captains Durant, and Crawford of the Country service.

DEPARTURES.—26th March Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Ditto Ship Orpheus Free Trader, Captain Thomas Finlay, to London.

Passengers per Orpheus.—Major Aitchinson, Mrs. Aitchinson, Master Aitchinson, Miss Aitchinson, and Mr. Still.

### LIST OF SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH SHIP.—Munsury for Bussorah.

Ahmoody Captain R. Cooper for Bussorah.

GRAB.—Lovely Tish Captain W. Capon for Bassorah.

Lord Castlereagh Captain Briggs for China.

Albinia Captain Norton for London.

Adamant Captain Hutchinson for London.

Buckingnamshire Captain Johnstone for London.

Brampton Captain W. McKellar for London.

Lang Captain Clark for London.

Grenada Captain A. Scott for London.

H. C. Ship Ernaad Lieut. Jones Coast and Bengal.

FRENCH SHIP.—Bourbon for Bordeaux.

Estafette Captain Plassiard for Bordeaux.

Franklin Captain Fournier for Bordeaux.

Brig Fanny Captain J. B. Smith for the Isle of France.

AMERICAN SHIP.—Malabar Captain Orne for Boston.

Horatio Captain R. Bunker for New York.

### *LIST OF SHIPS AT PRESENT IN THE HARBOUR.*

HONORABLE COMPANY'S CRUIZER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antelope, | Psyche |
| Thetis | Ernaad timber ship. |

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ann, | Glenel, |
| Bannerman, | Lowjee Family, |
| Bombay Castle, | Lovely Tish, |
| Castlereagh, | Mary now Munsury, |
| Cumbrian, | Milford, |
| Friendship, | Sulimany, |
| Helen, | Shaw Allum, |
| Hamoody, | Asia Felix, |

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## BENGAL SHIP.

Currimbux.

## FREE TRADERS.

Adamant about to sail, Albinia,
Brampton, Bucking hamshire,
Dorothy, Grenada,
Lang, Oramocto,
Seaforth,

## AMERICAN SHIPS.

Malabar. Tartar,
Exeter. Faleon,
Horatio, Saco,

## FRENCH SHIPS.

Estafette, L'aimable Peggy,
Bourbon, Franklin,

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

Brig Fanny,

## PORTUGUESE.

Carmo, Rainhados Angos,
Brig Globo. Conde de Rio Pardo,

## CEYLON.

Brig Ariel.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAS.—Feb. 19, Ship Hebe. J. Porter, from London 29th Sept.

Ship Cochin, J. F. Jones, from Port Jackson and Penang.

21, Ship Ann, R. Dickie, from Bombay and Madras.

Ship John Bull, J. Bean, from Isle of France.

Ship Isabella P. C. Foster, from Priuce of Wales Island.

22, French Ship La Rose, J. Perroud, from Bordeaux.

Portuguese Ship Andromeda, A. V. Cortella, from Macao, Malacca, and Penang.

Ditto Reo do Reino Unido, F. P. de Lemos, from Macao, Malacca, and Penang.

Ship Admiral Cockburn, J. Briggs, from London 29th Sept. Madeira, 18th Oct. and Madras 4th Feb.

Ship Lloyds, P. McPherson, from London 2d April, and Madras 5th Feb.

Ship Monarch, T. Lutey from the Downs 14th Sep. Madeira 6th Oct. and Cope 23d Dec.

Ship Mary, T. Wilson, from London 11th Oct.

Brig Salamanca, C. E. Smith, from Siam, & Penang

American Ship Nancy, J. Rathbeer from Providence

Ship Lucy Maria, A. Barclay, from England 29th Sept. Cape 23d Dec. and Madras 14th Feb

Ship Ruby, R. Dennison, from Isle of France.

Ship Nymph, F. J. Humber, from Liverpool 25th Sept.

23, Ship Liverpool, A. Williams, from ditto, 25th ditto.

Brig Jane, J. D. Ridgway, from Bombay & Allepee.

Ship Susan, H. Collingwood, from China.

Ship Lord Eldon, J. F. Lamb, from London 21st April, and New South, Wales, 3d December.

American Ship Courier, E. Stamp, from Boston.

*PASSENGERS.*

Per Eurydice: Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss Mc Mahon, Capt. Ogilvie, Madras Esj. Lieut. Campbell, do. do. Lieut. Kent. H. M. 21st Dragoons, Mr. Wronghton, Writer, Mr. Gibbon, Native of India, Mr. Griffiths, do. do. Mr Jennings, Free-mariner, Mr. Williamson, do. and Mr. Spence, Surgeon, H. M. 21st Dragoons, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Per Hebe: Mr. G. R. Clerk, Mr. A. Molony, and Mr. J. Stainforth, Writers, Mr H. Hamilton Bell, and Mr. Thomas Bell, Merchants.

Per John Bull: Capt. Barry, H. M. 56th Regt. Mr. Mill, late Lieut. of the Spanish Patriotic Frigate Argentiura. Mr. Kock, and Mr. Carlson, for Serampore.

Per Cochin: Lieut. W. Rolfe, R. N. from Port jackson, Capt. W. F. Wilson, Bengal Army, from Batavia, and Mr. E. A. Cooper, Mariner, from Malacca.

Per Monarch: Mr. J. E. Dawes, and Mr. J. W. O'Conner, Free-mariner, Mr. Richard Baird.

Per Liverpool: Mr. James Demysoy, Free-mariner.

Per Loyd, from Madras: Lieut. William Thomas, R. N. Lieut. John Hoare, 15th Regt Mr. George Farrow, Mr. Benjamin Hamorg, Country Service, & Mr. Peter Downing, from Port jackson.

Per Susan: R. Taylor, Esq, R Pearson, Esq. J. Conzens, Esq. Lieut. Kennedy; Messrs Lewis De Sausa, and H. G. Brightman; Mr. John Hodges; Mr. Beagle, Country Service, and two Masters Turner.

Per the Lucy Maria: Mrs. Ramsay Mr. Barclay, Mr. Young, C. S. Mr. Williamson, ditto, Mr. Grey, Writer, Mr. Carden, ditto, Capt. Ramsay, H. M. 14th Capt. Robert Free-mariner, Mr. McGregor, Cadet, and Mr. White, Free-merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 18. Brig Ganges E. D. Stewart, for Bencoolen and Batavia.

19 American Ship Braganza, H. S. Newcomb for New York.

Ship Cambrain, J. Brodie, for London.

Grab Ship Salamutty Sevoy, Hossenjee Wallajee for Bombay.

20, H. C. Ship Lord Castlereagh, W. Younghusband for England.

22, Ship Layton, J. Taylor, for London.

Ship Mercury, W. G. Graham, for Penang.

Ship Ahmoody, R. Burrell, for Madras.

Ship Harmony. D. Wishart, for Hull.

23, American Ship Gentoo, N. Osgood for Salem.

Cutter Endeavour, H. Miller, Batavia.

*PASSENGERS.*

Shis Lord Castlereagh, Capt. William Youngusband.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Cheap, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Bertridge and her Child, Capt. R. Berridge. H. M's. 67th. Lieut. James Delgairns 7th Mad. N. Inf. Charles Rey Bruce, Esq. Mr. William Patrick Burt.
12 Children.

TO SEA.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Penson, 27th R. N. I.

By the Baring, Captain Lamb.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. Henry Doveton Master S. Henry Batson.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

H. Batson, Esq. C. S.

By the Surrey, Captain Aldham.

TO EUROPE.

Capt. Carpenter, 14th R. N. I.
3 Children.

TO SEA.

Mrs. Cuninghame, Captain G. Cuninghame,
3 Children.

By the Matilda, Captain Hamilton.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. W. Bethame, Mr James Falconar.

By the Ann Roberts, Captain McFarlane.

TO EUROPE.

Miss Margaret Sibbald.

By the Thalia, Captain P. Herbert.

TO EUROPE.

Master John Willoughby De Courcy:
Ships Jupiter, Captain Gouldsmith.

FOR COLOMBO.

Mrs. Cavendish, and two Children.
Miss. Deamson.
Mrs, Williams, and two Children.
Mrs. Jonault, and two Children.

## NAUTICAL NOTICE.

It appears that the Bombay Castle, on her return from Mallaca to Bombay, came through a Channel on the inside of the North sand, and found regular soundings from thirteen fathoms soft ground Mid Channel, to six fathoms sand on either side, Capt. Cleland describes it as safe and good, and the traverse he has marked on the chart, puts the matter beyond a doubt, of their being a safe Channel; it is mentioned in our old directories but appears to have been given up for want of sufficient land marks. It would, however, be of great use to Navigators if this Channel was surveyed and if found eligible, it would well repay the Expence of buoying off; the passage by the Arroes, is sometimes so extremely tedious that much injury to mercantile speculations is often sustained, we cannot, however, recommend this new Channel untill it has been properly surveyed. A survey of the straits of Mallaca we are informed has been sometime in contemplation by the government of this presidency.

# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1818.

The Range of the Thermometer during the month of March has been from 65° to 82° several hot oppressive days were experienced in the early part of the month but the major part, has been cooler than our usual standard.

Among the list of articles imported lately from England, we notice a great many yards of cast iron railing, we venture to assert, that there would be a great saving if it was introduced generally into this place, Railings in this country are of very short duration, even if they are made of the best Teak the weather soondestroys them and if made of any other wood the White ants do not leave a vestige of them in six months.

The Adamant will we believe sail this day or tomorrow early the Albinia, about the 10th and the Grenada about the 20th of this month.

The Horatio, for New York and the Estafette for Bordeaux, will also take thier departures very shortly.

We observe that Molna Feroze's work, the Desatir is in the press, this work is a great curiosity, and has long been a desideratum with the learned it is with the exception of our Sacred writings the most ancient in the world.

Our latest Bengal paper is of the 25th of February, and the Madras of the 3d of March.

We understand that a deputation consisting of four Gentlemen have been sent to Acheen from Prince of Wales Istand, the object of their mission is to establish a Factory at that place; we are however, afraid that the distracted state of that Kingdom will militate decidedly against their success. For these last thirty five years, there has been nothing but civil wars, at this present time, a party of his subjects have called in foreign aid and placed on the throne a young half Arabian the son of Seyd Houssun of Prince of Wales Island. From the nature of their warfare and the peculiar situation of the country it is more than probable that their feuds will never terminate, without the help of some foreign power.

We are promised some accounts of Acheen for our next paper, and we have no doubt it will be interesting.

Among the candidates for the direction we notice the name of Mr. Welland of the Bengal Civil Service.

Green Mangoes, were in our bazar this year as early as the first of March but the blossom that had not set at this time was almost all destroyed by the cloudy weather and the fogs that were very dense, for several succeeding mornings in the end of February and the begining of March. Our supply of this excellent fruit as far as depends on our own immediate vicinity will in consequence be scanty.

*Extract of a Letter from Mallaca.*

You will be surprised to hear that we have had an Elephant Hunt at this place, no doubt the first that was ever heard of; the family of the De Witts, have a track of uncultivated land, about seventeen miles from Mallaca; and a report of an Elephant having been seen there, induced Major Farquhar to propose a hunt, in consequence a body of Volunteers of all classes to the amount of three hundred were soon collected and having arrived at the place fixed on for their sport, they erected a kraul and succeeded in driving into it twenty five Elephants of different sizes; twenty of them have been brought safe into the town to the astonishment of the natives; the greatest part of them are young.

## ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

A Detachment from the small force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlach C. B. made an attack a short some time since against the fort of Seedghur, but was obliged to relinquish its prosecution from the inadequacy of the means to reduce it without exposing the Troops to great and unnecessary risk A Detachment of part of His Majesty's 89th Regiment having however been obliged to put into Malwan. The transports being unable to make way against the adverse winds which prevail at this season of the Year, the Lieutenant Colonel immediately renewed the attack and we have the satisfaction to state that Seedghur has been reduced. The force marched against it on the 15th of last month, the batteries were opened at day light on the morning of the 16th a practicable breach was made by twelve and that Gallant Officer was in the point of storming when the Enemy fled in all directions from the opposite side of the fort. We trust that the acquisition of this important fortress will lead to the speedy reduction of Bugwanghur situated in the Massura River.

The force under Brigadier General Pritzlier was obliged to halt on the 24th of last month before the two Hill forts of Chundun and Wundun, the Killedar having demanded eight days to consider whether or not he should surrender them, the reply announced that the Battery would open at day light on the following day and if he allowed a single Gun to be fired, he was to expect no terms. The efficacy of the reply was proved in the abandonment of the forts on the night of the 24th.

Pundooghur still holds out the Killedar having required four months to enable him to make up his mind on the difcult question to surrender or not to surrender. The Killedar is said to have fired on Major Thatcher's flag of truce.

We publish the following Division orders by Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. which sufficiently explain the affair in which a Detachment of His Majesty's 17th Regiment under the Commend of The Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, successfully encountered a body of Pindaries under Seetoo.

*Camp at Debalpour,—Friday 13th March 1818.*

The Major General is happy to publish to the Division the following particulars of an action between a Detachment from His Majesty's 17th Dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel The Honourable L. Stanhope and a Body of three hundred Pindaries Commanded by Seetoo in person which has added to the deserved reputation of that Gallant Corps and reflects the highest credit on the Officers and men employed on the occasion. "Information having been communicated to Lieutenant Colonel the "Honourable L. Stanhope of a consi- "derable party of Pindaries having ap- "peared within a forced march of his "Camp a Detachment was immediately put in motion and arrived within "sight of the Enemy after a march of "thirty miles. The Dragoons immediately formed and attacked them and "after a shew of resistance they betook "themselves to flight closely pursued "by our Detachment who cut down upwards of two hundred Horsemen, "Seetoo, conspicuous by his Dress and "Black charger narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by "the extraordinary speed of his Horse."

The Major General begs to express his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack and the spirit with which it was conducted and he returns his acknowledgments to the whole of the Detachment for the intrepidity and activety which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the Enemy. The conduct of Captain Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major General in the most favourable terms and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the Gallantry of both these officers; Lieutenant Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major General's Notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that Officers valuable services.

*Letters from General Pritzlier's, Camp at Wyratghur dated the 26th March.*

Report the surrender also of the forts of Nundgun, and Pundooghur on the preceeding day and those of Kummulghur and Wyratghur on the 26th and that Kenzilghur was invested.

General Smith was nerar Rakishone on the 24th. The Paishwa's Troops had broke into several bodies. It was not known with which Division Bajee Row had gone, some of the bodies are moving East and North East. General Doveton was at Lassoor in Candeish on the 19th and in pursuit of the Enemy.

*Extract of a letter from General Smith's Camp on the Gunga.*

MARCH 19TH 1818

We have marched unremittedly since the 10th of the month, when the force left Seroor, to-day we halt. Bajee Row is suppossed to be about twenty Coss from us in the Jaulnah direction the Camp is very healthy, but the Cattle are considerably knocked up; forage too, is becoming very dear. Few General Officers share fatigue so equally with their Troops, as Brigadier General Smith His Division has great confidence in him and feel certain that his talents and enterprize will compass whatever lies within the limits of possibility.

Accounts from General Smith mention that he was at Rakesbone on the 20th and we have a report that Bajee Row was on the 16th only twenty five miles South of Jaulnah, the Bazar reports say he has again turned South. Sir Thomas Hislop is gone to Ellora and Aurangabad and Major Lushington with his Cavalry Brigade 4th and 8th Regiments are halting here, having been placed under General Smith's orders. The Bombay Troops with General Pritzlier, consists of the Bombay Park and Commissariat. Captain Nutt, Lieutenants McLeod and Athill Bombay Engineers. The Bombay Toughs, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment and 2d Battalion 9th Regiment and Pioneers.

The Madras Troops are the Flank Corps composed of the Flank Companies of the 30th 34th 53d and 84th Regiment. Detachment of Light Artillery Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple Lieutenant Grant Engineers. Four Companies of Native Rifle Corps 2d Battalion 12th Regiment and a Detachment of Pioneers.

Accounts of the 24th of March from General Smith's Camp at Peepligaum on the Doobna, hold out hopes of a speedy termination of the War. Bajee Row, was moving on towards Nagpore, not knowing that General Doveton's force await him there, General Smith proposed leaving his sick at Jaulnah, and continuing the pursuit of Bajee Row who is stated to have about 25,000 men with him, but perhaps he is not aware that he labours, under great disadvantages and will fight under still greaters for if he is now brought to a general action (which he must be either by General Smith or Doveton) the war must terminate he can levy no fresh troops or get supplys of Cattle and provision as heretofor.

*We Copy the following from our Brother Editor of the Courier.*

Since the 4th of the present month, the field force under Lieut. Colonel Prother, has been actively employed above the Ghauts in the reduction of the several strong fortresses in the vicinity of the range; and the manner in which this detachment of the Bombay army, has executed this important service reflects the utmost credit on it.

After reducing Loghur, Issapoor, Toong, Yekoona, Ragh and Mutchee, a representation having been made of the importance of not suffering a fort, possessed of such natural advantages as Koarree, to remain in the hands of the enemy, the Lieut. Colonel determined to proceed instantly against it; and without waiting to repair the damages which the rapidity of the movements of the force had occasioned, the order was issued to march, and by the active and zealous exertions of all the departments, the force had advanced on the 11th instant as far as Serooly, distant from Koarree six miles.

The celerity of the advance, through a thick and almost impervious Jungle in which no road had ever before been made, must have not a little astonished the enemy. Throughout the campaign, the Bombay Pioneers have distinguished themselves by their indefatigable exertions, but these never were excelled nor more required than in the present instance. They executed their arduous task in a mode which caused the admiration of all, and reflected on their zealous commander, Capain P. Delamotte, that praise which he most deservedly earned. The Pioneers even when the enemy were sniping on them, continued their work steadily, and a serjeant cooly observed, "he wished the pickaxes and hoes were only musquets for the rascals sake."

For the recognizance and investment of the fort. Lieut. Remon of the Engineers, and a party commanded by Captain Rose of H. M. 89th Regt. were detached from Serooly at 10 o'clock on the 11th, and they completely succeeded in their object, after gallantly driving in the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a height, protected by a well directed fire from the guns of the fort. The gallant detachment, employed on this duty, composed of the light company of H. M. 89th Regt. the grenadiers of the Corygaum Regt. & 2d 6th, with a choice detachment from the Lieut. Colonel's battalion, the 1st 9th, with knapsacks on the shoulders of the men, and after a march of six miles, on the words "double quick", advanced to the charge up a steep hill to the very walls of the fort: the besieged keeping up a brisk fire of cannon and musquetry. This firing being heard in camp, determined the commanding officer to move on, and he arrived in time to approve of the measures adopted by Capt. Rose, and the manner in which this officer had accomplished the investment of the fort. The main body of the force arrived before Koarree on the 12th, and by dint of great labor and exertion, the battering train was brought up on the 13th. On the morning of the 14th the grand battery opened, consisting of one 13, one 10, and two 8th inch mortars; with a heavy 5 ½ inch howitzer battery to the right. During the day several fires and explosions took place; and from the silence of the guns of the fort, it was conjectured, that the beseiged had taken shelter in their casements. About 7 in the evening their magazine blew up, laying the principal gateway in ruins and setting fire to several houses; immediately after this, the fort surrendered. It was afterwards ascertained, that the garrison, on the explosion, insisted on the Killedar's Jannoba Bhow, surrendering; to which he very reluctanly assented, and he has since expressed his indignant regret at the cowardice of his people. The Killeder and about 700 men were made prisoners; 35 had been killed during the seige most of them at the explosion. Some treasure, nearly of a lac of rupees, and some griam, became the property of the captors.

The fort of Koarree is situated on the range of ghauts, about 20 miles south of the Bhere ghaut. It commands the principal pass leading from the Concan near Jamboolparra, immediately above the Sowee ghaut. Its extreme length bearing north and south, the narrow end pointing north. It is a mile and a half in circumference, extremely well supplied with fine water from a considerable tank nearly the breadth of the fort. There are only two entrances, the main one on the eastern side, the other, a much more difficult one, being steeper and up the rugged face of the rock on the western, this is considered the weakest side of the fort. To have carried the fortress by storm would have been an entreprize of extreme difficulty, and had the attempt been made during the seige, it must have cost us the lives of many of our brave men, and all those engaged in the first assult would, in all probability, have been over whelmed by the explosions of eight mines which had been made at the entrance of the principal gateway, five on one side and three on the other; all prepared for the match, which was suspended from the walls to the mines.

The Killedar deserved every credit for his defence, which was judicious, and gallant.

On the 15th the thanks of the commanding officer was issued in orders. On the evening of that day a villager reported that Gunger, a hill fort, 4 cost distant, dependent on Koarree, was evacuated; a detachment of the force was sent in consequence, and took possession of it.

Since the 30th Dec. last, the Concan field force has taken sixteen hill forts; the successful exertions of this gallant detachment, which have contributed so essentially towards the accomplishment of the main objects of the present war, cannot fail of being highly gratifying to those under whose auspices it has prospered.

# Poetry.

## THE THIRTEENTH LABOUR OF HERCULES.

EX QUOVIS LIGNO FIT MERCURIUS.

In times which we moderns distinguish as old,
Men made their own Gods, which they worshipp'd and sold.
Some were made out of marble, and some out of wood;
But the worship of either was equally good.
An artist who wrought for the popular taste.
But who could not afford to cut marble to waste,
Had chosen a log of convenient length,
And exerted his skill on the fam'd God of Strength
But whether his skill or the times were not good
Twas in vain that he offer'd his godship in wood
In vain that he gave the best place in his shop;—
For the sky might as soon as a customer drop.
He had made a few meals on the Goddess of Love
And was making his last on the head of his Jove:
But Fortune, Who never does matters by half'
And leaves us no choice but to cry or to laugh;
As the whim that prevails, she is kind or is cruel?
Not a stick had she left our poor artist for fuel.
Now, whether his thoughts turn'd his head that way round,
A help from the Deity present he found.
Then, like a good heathen, he knelt on the floor,
And begg'd from his Hercules one labour more!
That, since to the end of his faggot he'd got,
The hero would help him in boiling his pot.

MORAL.

Now, brother Artists, 'tis for you
To make the application due;
Whether it might not be as well
To burn the works you cannot sell:
They'd give at least warmth and blaze,
As good as barren public praise.

## SOLUTION TO THE RIDDLE IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,—MARCH 11TH 1818.

The Solution required I shall try to Explain
At the very first view it seems Easy and plain
A *Note* is the answer, or now I think better
If I'm wrong in A *Vowel* I am right in a *Letter*.

# Madras.

The Free Trader *William Miles*, Capt. Beadle, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England on Thursday evening, but in consequence of contrary winds she remained in sight nearly the whole of the following day.

## PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS.

*For the Cape*:—JOHN CASAMAIJOR, Esq.

*For England*:—W. INGLEDEW, Esq. R. C. SHERWOOD, Esq. The Rev. J. BRACKENBURY, and H. NEWBOLT, Esq.

The Transport *Dick* will sail on Saturday next for England direct. She takes home several Officers; Invalids, and time expired Men of His majesty's Regiments.

His Majesty's Brig *Bacchus*, CAPTAIN PARKINS, anchored in the roads on Wednesday from Batavia, and last from penang, We have received Gazettes from both places. Those of the latter reach down to the 8th ultimo, but they contain nothing, with the exception of a few local notices of Balls, Plays and other gaieties.

From the Batavia Gazettes we we extract the following which confirms the accounts we had before received of the suppression of the disturbances at AMBOYNA.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 29, 1817.

According to intelligence received from His Excellency the Rear Admiral Buyskes, one of his Netherland Majesty's Commissioners General, dated the 20th October last, tranquillity was at that time, completely restored at Amboyna.

His excellency had succeeded in putting to flight, the *Cerammers* and the principal mutineering Chiefs, without the loss of a single man, and in bringing back to their duty, those natives who had rebelled.

As soon as the pland of attack was formed, His Excellency intimated to the Mutineers, by Proclamation, tee necessity of submitting themselves, which had so good an effect, that on the approach of the Vessels belonging to the expedition sent against them, they hoisted the white flag, and did not make the least attempt to prevent the landing of the troops; but demanded pardon of the Commanding officer.

His Excellency in consequence, intended to grant pardon in the name of the Netherland Government, to all the natives on the coast of Hitou; who shared in the tumult, with the exception however, of those who had been guilty of murdering, wounding, or attacking the Residents, Regents, or other petty Chiefs, under whose control they were.

The above intelligence gives us well grounded hopes, that the Mutiny on the other Islands, will soon be terminated as amicably.

[*Madras Courier, March 3.*

# English Extracts.

## *EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER CONGO*

EXTRACT FROM "AN ORIGINAL AND INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE TO THE CONGO."

The temperature of the sea at this time (April 26 1816.) was at the depth of 220 fathoms, 64; that of the surface, 80; and of the air, 81. The vessels were then in latitude 6. 10. N. longitude 16. 45. W. The currents from their leaving Port Prayo, till they reached 6. 00. N. longitude 15. W. set S. & S. E. They then ran N. E. and E N. E. from 8 to 40 miles a day, and continued in this direction till May 5, when the expedition was in sight of Princess Island. On that day they crossed the meridian of Cape Palmas, at the distance of 15 leagues from the Cape, the wind varying from S. to S. W. The greatest heat of the atmosphere was 85, in a clear calm, at 2 p. m.; and the least 74, after heavy rain; the rain as it fell being at 75. A large shoal of bottle-nosed propoises, was seen. They were attended by numerous tropic and men-of-war birds. The former, it was observed, fish in the manner of the common gull, while the latter ascend very high, dart perpendicularly down on their prey, and diving into the sea, will snatch from their own element the largest flying fish, and carry them off in their beaks, soaring as high as before.

Light breezes from the S. S. W. and S. W. carried the vessels close-hauled over the Gulf of Guinea. The weather was cloudy, with some rain. The thermometer sunk to 70. Many of the albicore and bonitos were now taken. The albicore was found to have fourteen rays in the first dorsal fin, and the same number on the under side. The dorsal, anal and false fins are strongly tinged with an orange colour. Whitish transverse stripes mark the lower part of the sides of the fish; the palate is studded with bony points. The bonito is distinguished from the albicore by the foremost dorsal fin having sixteen rays, eight false fins on the back, and seven beneath, the under sides being marked longitudinally with four black stripes, and the palate quite smooth. The largest albicore taken weighed 160lb.; the common weight was from 30 to 40lb. This fish has been supposed to be the tunny-fish of the Mediterranean. If the supposition be correct, the enormous disparity between them in size and weight is most remarkable, as the tunny frequently weighs from 8 to 12 cwt.

At this time, the bird called the booby was frequently seen, and several of them were submitted to the inspection of the scientific gentlemen who accompanied the expedition. To them it appeared, that this creature had been erroneously described to be of the pelican genus. Of two taken at the same time, the larger one measured 18 inches from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and weighed seven ounces. These birds usually fly in pairs, just above the surface of the water, the neck out-stretched, and the tail expanded. As the species is not unknown, a minute description may be spared.

From their entering the Gulph of Guinea the sea had appeared white, and on their approach to Princess Island they seemed to be sailing on a vast ocean of milk. This was judged to proceed from the immense number of the pellucid salpa, and of the scyliarus genus, which were found in those parts. Thirteen different species of cancers were here taken; five of these, in form, resembled shrimps, the others were like crabs, but all were exceedingly small, none of them being found to be above a quarter of an inch in length. One of these creatures, viewed through the miscroscope by candle-light, displayed what appeared to be a most brilliant amethyst, of the size of a pin's-head. This was ascertained to be the brain, and from this, when the animal moved, flashes of brilliant light were darted in all directions. The albicores were now plentiful, some 20 a day being regularly taken with a hook and a line. The flying-fish found in them served for bait. Favoured by the wind, this creature is capable of a considerable flight; but when it attempts to make way against the wind, it drops almost immediately. Many flights of these were seen endeavouring to escape their cruel enemy the albicore. They sometimes described an extended curve, unassisted by the wing after the first fluttering on their emerging from the water, borne wholly on the wind. The vicinity of land was denoted by the numbers in which these creatures, and various fishing-birds apparently gulls, were seen, and Princess Island was made on the 16th at day-light.

In addition to those which have been mentioned, many luminous animals were here caught; and it was the general opinion that some interesting additions to natural history might have been made, had it been possible to preserve those which were taken. This, however, from their delicate organization, was in vain attempted, as most of them dissolved in spirits of wine, or lost or changed their colour; and little was in consequence made of them from the want of a person properly qualified to draw and describe them as seen in the microscope.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Tanny is of the same Genus as the Albicore, and appears to differ only in size, the Albicore is often caught at St. Helena of 400 lb. and at the Maldiva's, still larger.

*Bombay Editor.*

## *SINGULAR TRIAL.*

The Court of Assize at Gard, in France, has lately tried a case worthy of being enrolled in the list of celebrated causes. A fratricide, a forgery, the counterfeit and concealment of a corpse, such are the crimes of which justice has been seeking the author. Striking contradictions, incredible events, and numerous but irreconcileable witnesses, envelope this shocking affair in an obscurity which it seems almost impossible to dissipate.

A man was assassinated at Bagnols, and his death verified in the civil records of Toulouse! He was buried at St. Pons, in the department of Gard, in November, 1813; and in the early months of the following year, fourteen witnesses attest on oath that they saw him at Nismes, that they knew him, and talked to him; and all agree in the little details which he communicated to them of his journey and his private life! Some suspicions falling on these witnesses, the President of the Court, by virtue of his discretionary power, summoned others, whose depositions were, however, in strict conformity to those of their predecessors. Six entire days applied to the investigation of this subject threw no certain light on it whatever.

Honore Combalusier having been paying a visit to his brother Roland, at Bagnols, Rosina Nogier, the wife of the latter, went with him to St. Quentin; and they returned together to Roland's house next day, 19th of November, 1813. The same day, between nine and ten in the evening, a low noise was heard in the house. By degrees it increased; it was accompanied by plaintive cries; a stifled voice implored help, and appeared gradually to weaken, when a sudden clatter of chairs and tables, such as might be occasioned by a men struggling against death, and fighting all about him, struck terror into the inhabitants of Bagnols, and induced them to knock loudly at the door. Nobody opened it. A single voice from within, that of Francis Ode, a tenant, and wine-merchant, called out that there had been a quarel between the two brothers, but that they were reconciled. In the course of the night a horse was heard to leave Roland Combalusier's house, and the next day it was said that the brothers had gone away together. Two days after Roland was seen at Laudun, with his brother Walter. Fourteen witnesses deposed that they saw Honoré pass through Nismes on his way to Toulouse.

In this last-named town, on the 11th of April, 1814, Perrette Fages, a laundress, appeared at the Civil office, accompanied by two witnesses, and entered in the records the death of a stranger, called Honore Combalusier, who she said had arrived at her house the preceding evening. The proces-verbal of the verification of the corpse was drawn up, and the interment took place. M. Binolles, a friend of the deceased, remitted to the priest thirty-five francs for the expenses of the funeral, and several papers, which the honest ecclesiastic sent to Bagnols, to Honoré Combalusier's parents. Every thing was legally settled. Roland Combalusier became his brother's heir; and were it not for one of those signal interpositions of Providence so frequent in the annals of crime, nothing would thenceforward have interrupted his repose.

It was recollected, however, by some persons, that on the morning after the dispute between the two brothers, they had seen Basil, their uncle, with his wife, very early, working in his field near St. Pons. After he had finished he was seized with sudden illness, and died in 2 days. In the spring of 1814 vegetation in that field manifested itself in a very extraordinary manner on a spot about the size of a small pit. This appearance was again observed in the next year, and excited a general disposition to ascertain the cause of it. Notwithstanding the record of his decease, the inhabitants of St. Pons and Bagnols had naver believed that Honoré died at Toulous. On digging in the field just mentioned, they discovered a corpse. In its disfigured features, or rather in its shape, in its hair, in its dress, in certain private marks, in every indication, the whole population of St. Pons and Bagnols unanimously recoguized the unfortunate Honoré Combalusier.

Roland Combalusier disappeared His flight confirmed the suspicions that were entertained of him. His wife, his brother Walter, and Ode (the wine-merchant), suspected of having participated in the murder, were arrested. The widow of Bazil was also accused of having concealed the corpse, and Perette Pages, the laundress of Toulouse, was included with one of her two witnesses, in the charge of having made a false entry of decease.

But who or what was the Honoré Combalusier that died at Toulouse? A counterfeit corpes, no doubt. And the M. Binolles, so careful and so expeditious, could have been no other than Roland himself, who, seeking to hide his crime, found an assistant in doing so in an unhappy mother, whom his conduct threatened to snatch for ever from her children.

Of the six accused persons, three charged with being accomplices were acquitted. Madame Cambalusier, the widow of Bazil, and Perrette Fages, having been found guilty by a simple majority of seven against five, the Court retired to deliberate, and on their return pronounced the discharge of the two first, and the condemnation of Perrette Fages to hard labour for life, and to corporal punishment. This sentence, the dictate of wisdom and impartiality, excited considerable emotion and applause. A great crowd had filled the the hall of the tribunal, and every body interrested himself in favour of a young woman, whose sole offence was that of having wished to conceal from justice the konwledge of a crime of which her husband had been the perpetrator. Even Perrette Fages has been recommended to the Royal clemency by the King's Advocates.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

*Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
## Wednesday, 1st April, 1818.


### *KARAMANIA.*

It has been announced within these few days, that the French Government have dispatched a frigate to sound and examine the intricate channels of the Grecian Archipelago, for the common benefit of navigation. We this day print a few extracts from a work recently published by Captain Beaufort of the British navy, on a subject intimately connected with that of the above-mentioned useful undertaking. The title of the book is, "Karamania; or, A Briel Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity. By Francis Beaufort, F. R. S." The interest of which a subject so described is susceptible, will speak for itself to the classical reader; and we shall merely observe, that it loses nothing in the hands of the gallant officer, whose means of bringing it under the public eye were furnished by a laborious and important exercise of his professional duties. The southern division of Asia Minor comprised the provinces of Lycia, Pamphyla, and the two Cilicias, with parts of Caria and Parygia. Of their modern history we know next to nothing. The name of Karamania is a vague appellation for the whole coast, and its origin is hardly less obscure than its geographical limits are unsettled and indefinite. The following passages in the preface of Captain Beaufort's book deserve to be read with some attention, as they contain both a general description of the scene to which the views of the author were directed, and a clear and satisfactory statement of the services which he was employed to execute:—

"The names and boundaries of the ancient provinces are entirely obliterated; and the limits, even of the present States, cannot be ascertained with any precision. Sheltered from all effectual control of the Porte by the great barrier of Mount Taurus, the half-independent and turbulent Pashas, amongst whom they are parcelled, are engaged in constant petty hostilities with each other, so that their respective frontiers change with the issue of every skirmish.

"Groaning under that worst kind of despotism, this unfortunate country has been a continued scene of anarchy, rapine, and contention; her former cities are deserted,—her fertile valleys untilled,—and her rivers and harbours idle. Perhaps nothing can present a more striking picture of the pervading sloth and misery, than the hardly credible fact, that on this extensive line of coast, which stretches along a sea abounding in fish, the inhabitants do not possess a single boat.

"The allurements to visit a country in such a state of civil degradation are certainly small, when contrasted with the risk of venturing among those jealous and discordant tribes. Nevertheless, it does appear somewhat strange, that, while the modern spirit of discovery had explored the most remote extremities of the globe, and while the political convulsions of Europe had forced the enterprising traveller into other continents, this portion of the Mediterranean shores should have remained undescribed, and almost unknown: for, beside its tempting proximity to the borders of Europe, and its easiness of access, this once flourishing region seems to possess eminent claims to attention: it was colonized by that redundant population of ancient Greece, which had gradually spread over the rest of Asia-Minor, and which had every where introduced the same splendid conceptions, the same superiority in the arts, that had immortalized the parent country: it was once the seat of learning and riches, and the theatre of some of the most celebrated events that history unfolds: it was signalized by the exploits of Cyrus and Alexander; and was dignified by the birth and the labours of the illustrious of the Gentiles.

"At a few of the western ports, it is true, some recent travellers had touched in their voyage to Egypt: Le Brun also landed at Adalia, on his way to the interior; and as the road from Constantinople to Syr a crosses the eastern extremity, some casual notices were to be found of the principal places in that quarter; but of the remainder of this great range of country, the only accounts extant were those of the ancient geographers; and of the coast there were no charts whatever by which the mariner could steer.

"This serious chasm in geography determined the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, when Mr. York presided at the board, to employ frigate on a survey of the coast; and his Majesty's ship *Frederiksteen*, of 32 guns, being then stationed in the Archipelago, was selected for that service. After the return of the ship to England, some years were fully occupied in laying down the result of the survey, and in constructing a set of charts; which having been at length completed, are now engraving, by the direction of their Lordships, for the use of the navy.

"To settle the hydrogarphy and to ascertain the naval resourses was the main design of the expedition; and the multiplied labours attendant on a survey of such magnitude, added to an excusable impatience for the final accomplishment of the task, in order to resume the more natural pursuits of a cruising frigate, allowed but little time for indulging in the examination of other objects. Yet the venerable remains of former opulence and grandeur, which every where forced themselves into notice, too numerous and too interesting not to have found some admission among the more strictly professional remarks; and indeed they were often necessarily combined with the operations af the survey,"

One more quotation we shall make from the narrative, because it throws an interesting though not unexpected light upon the miserable condition of that part of the Turkish empire which is not within the immediate and full control of the supreme authority of the Sultan:—

"While tranquilly employed between Phaeslis and Cape Avova, surveying, wooding, and watering, we were astonished by the report of some heavy guns. No ships were in sight, there was no appearance of forts or castles on this almost uninhabited coast, and we began to think that the angel of Takhtalu was anticipating his autumnal summons. A small vessel, which soon after anchored in a neighbouring creek, put an end to our conjectures. She brought intelligence that the city of Adalia had been lately surprised by a rival Bey, and that the firing which had been heard was occasioned by an attempt of the former governor to retake it.

"An approaching occultation of a star, and a lunar eclipse, were shortly to take place; and the island of Rishat, which is but a few miles from Adalia, seemed to be a desirable place for our little observatory. It would have been satisfactory to have obtained these observations near the principal city of the whole coast, but it was of more importance to our pursuits to avoid being entangled in the feuds of those turbulent chieftains. This news therefore determined me to remain where we then were, off Cape Avova. The distance of Adalia from this place is 18 miles; and though we had distinctly heard the guns, we flattered ourselves that we might continue there, unperceived and undisturbed.

"But vain were our hopes. The city was recaptured by the former Pasha, and the unsuccessful party were flying in all directions. The following day, a large body of them came down to the beach abreast the ship, and begged of our watering party to protect them from the fury of their pursuers. This was of course refused: we had no right to interfere in their disputes; and I determined neither to involve his Majesty's flag, nor to expose our operations to interruption or failure, through the resentment of a Pasha, whose government extends along so large a portion of the coast. Exhausted, however, as the fugitives were by fatigue, hunger, and wounds, I could not resist their importunity for a little bread, and for surgical assistance. But the refreshments that we sent were accompanied with advice, to escape while there was yet time, into the woods, where cavalry could not pursue them; and in that case, with an offer of sufficient bread to carry them out of the province. They replied, that to escape would be impossible; there were no roads open to their retreat; a price was set upon their heads; the want of success had now rendered all the inferior Agas hostile: and that their religion taught them to rely upon God for their deliverance, or to submit without repining to their fate.

"Some hours after, a large sailing launch was seen drifting out to sea, without any person on board: our boats towed her alongside, and as the horse-patroles of the victorious party were already descending into the plain, I proposed to these poor wretches to victual that vessel, to repair the oars and sails, and to embark them in her, ready for the land-breeze at night.

"This also they declined—none of them were seamen; they knew not how or where to steer: and if their hour was come, they preferred dying like men, with arms in their hands on shore, to being murdered by the cannon of the Pasha's cruisers, by whom they must ultimately be overtaken.

"Things remained in this state till the next morning, when one of the Pasha's armed ships was seen rounding the cape; and the party of cavalry, which had till then been checked by the appearance of our frigate, now crossed the river, and surrounding at some distance that part of the beach which was occupied by the fugitives, seemed only to wait the approach of the above vessel to close upon their victims. This was ths crisis of their fate. That fate depended upon me. Cold and calculating prudence forbad me to interfere; but I could not stand by, and see them butchered in cold blood!

"My decision once made, there was not a moment to be lost. Our boats were despatched, and in a few minutes I had the satisfaction of rescuing 60 fellow-creatures from immediate slaughter.

"Since the rejection of their entreaties on the preceding day, they had betrayed no signs of despair or impatience: they had neither reproached our obduracy, nor murmured at their fate; and when our boats landed, they were found sitting under the shade of the neighbouring trees, with an air of resignation that bordered on indifference. They now displayed neither exultation nor joy; they came on the quarter-deck with manly composure: they were perhaps grateful, but their gratitude did not seem to be addressed to us; in their eyes, we were still infidels; and though the immediate preservers of their lives, we were but tools in the hands of their protecting prophet.

"The armed vessel had by this time approached us; and two Turks of somewhat superior rank, after a short consultation with their comrades on shore, came on board the frigate. Secretly enraged at having been foiled of their prey, they yet addressed me with the most courteous respect: menaces, indeed, they were not in a condition to offer; persuasion gave them the only chance of success.

"Though illiterate and ignorent, the Turks are profoundly artful; accustomed to meditation and reserve, their countenance rarely betray their feelings; and equally suspicious of neighbours and of strangers, they possess the most wary dissimulation, and acute subtlety.

"The conversation that took place with these ambassadors from the Pasha, as they styled themselves, was characterestic and amusing. Coffee, the precursor of all business, being over, they began by representing, that their master's entire ignorance of the object of the frigate's appearance on the coast had alone prevented his earlier offers of assistance; and they adroitly hinted, that it would have been more gratful to his feelings, if we had made our first visit at his capital. Then gradually introducing their more immediate business, they disclaimed, they said, as an offensive idea, the possibility that we could condescend to be interested in their local quarrels; and affecting not to be aware that the fugitives were on board, they expressed their conviction that I knew nothing "of the remnant of the band of robbers of whom they were in pursuit." However little they were encouraged by the dry manner in which I listened to this grimace, they proceeded step by stepto unfold their mission: the whole affair was of course coloured in their own way; sometimes they obliquely alluded to the displeasure of the Porte, and sometimes glanced at the magnificent presents that might be expected from the Pasha, if on the other hand we should accede to his wishes; till at length, intimating that they could guess where the runaways were, they made a formal demand of their persons. Thus far they had been suffered to proceed, in the hope that some terms might be obtained: but, perceiving that unconditional surrender was the sole object of their instructions, and that nothing but indiscriminate slaughter would satisfy their vindictive master, I here put an end to the conference, and civilly dismissed them from the ship.

"In departing, they offered my interpreter a large sum if he could induce me to give up, at least, the Bin Bashy (1), or chief; they also tried to sound him with respect to our future intentions: but, disappointed in all their intrigues, they at last begged for a small stock of coffee and rum (2), as their embarkation had been so sudden, that they were wholly unprovided; in this point alone they succeeded.

"After quitting us, they returned to the shore, again consulted with the land party, and then made sail to the westward in quest of a vessel, in which they said the plunder of the treasury had been carried off. We remained at anchor to conclude our business,

The next day we put to sea; and proceeded to Makry. This town is situated on an excellent harbour at the bottom of a deep and safe gulf. From thence the government expresses and travellers from Constantinople embark for Egypt. Fire-wood is also sent to the same place; and timber, tar, cattle, and salt, are exported to the island of Rhodes. Small vessels are therefore always found in this gulf; and frequent demand renders provisions cheap, and easy to be procured.

"Makry is probably on the site of the ancient Telmessus, of which city there remain considerable ruins; but Dr. Clarke has so amply described them, that any father account here would be superfluous.

"It had been my intention to land our cargo of Turks at this place: but finding that it was, in some measure, dependent on the pashalik of Adalia, it became necessary to alter our plan; so, having public affairs to transact with Hassan Bey, the governor of Rhodes, we next touched at that island. There we found our late adventure well known; and Hassan too mush in the interests of the Pasha of Adalia, to trust our passengers in his clutches. The island of Kos seemed, for various reasons, to be the safest place in which they could be put on shore, and thither we proceeded. In our way, a calm obliged us to anchor off Cape Krio, where many of them, tired of the restraints of a ship, and anxious to get on shore for the fast of the Ramazan, were landed at their own request.

"Cape Krio is a high peninsula, united to the main by a sandy isthmus: according to Strabo, it had been an island, but was then connected with the city of Cnidus by a causeway. On each side of the isthmus there is an artificial harbour; the small one has a narrow entrance between high piers, and was evidently the closed basin for triremes, which he mentions. The southern and largest ports is formed by two transverse moles; these noble works were carried into the sea at the depth of nearly a hundred feet; one of them is almost perfect the other, which is more exposed to the south; west swell, can only be seen under water.

"Few places bear more incontestable proofs of former magnificence, and still fewer of the ruffian industry of their destroyers. The whole area of the city is one promiscuous mass of ruins; among which may be traced streets and gateways, porticos, and theatres; but the shortness of our stay left no time to examine them in detail, being chiefly employed in making a sketch of the two harbours and the adjacent coast.

"It appears from Herodotus (3), that Triopium was a peninsula, whose isthmus, being only five stadia across, the Cnidians endeavoured to insulate their territory, as a means of defence against the approach of Harpagus. This cannot apply to the small peninsula of Cape Krio; for the major part of the city of Cnidus was on the main land. The gulfs of Kos and Symi, however, may somewhere approach so as to form the narrow isthmus to which he alludes; the distant view of the ridge which separates these gulfs certainly appeared to confirm this supposition; and I regretted that a suspicious vessel, which we were obliged to chase, led us off shore before we could ascertain the fact.

"The next evening we reached the island of Kos, and anchored off the town. This place being a general resort for ships sailing along the east side of the Archipelago, our Bin Bashy found no difficulty in hiring a small vessel to convey the remainder of his companions and himself to the town of Scala Nuova, from whence he had begun his inauspicious voyage. They parted from us with general demonstrations of gratitude, and I believe they felt as much as Mohammedans could feel towards Ghiaours.

"We had identified ourselves too much with these people not to feel anxious to discover the real nature of an affair in which we had been so materially involved: but their account of it varied so essentially from of the Pasha's messengers; the thirst of vengeance of the one party, the ruined hopes of the other, and the habitual dissimulation of both, so distorted every circumstance, that it was no easy matter to elicit a coherent story. Each party called the other rebels; and each had hinted to us, a promise or a threat of the approbation or resent-

(1) A Bin Bashy means the commander of a thousand men; and may answer to our rank of colonel.

(2) The Turks drink rum without compunction; they pretend that the Koran prohibits only spirits distilled from the juice of the grape.

(3) Lib. i. 74.

ment of the Porte, according as they imagined that we wavered in our decision.

"The reader knows that the Turkish dominions are divided into a number of provincess, which are governed by Pashas, or Beys, according to their extent. These officers dearly purchase their appointments from the Porte; but they soon indemnify themselves for that expense, by selling the lesser districts to the subordinate Aghas, who again reimburse themselves by progressive extortion. The authority of the superior Pashas is almost unlimited, and, in the remote provinces, their allegiance is very equivocal. One of their principal obligations is to furnish a certain proportion of troops, and, when summoned, to accompany them in person to the imperial camp.

"Mehemmet (4), the Pasha of Adalia, for a long time had not only evaded this summons, but had even refused to send his quota. The incensed Porte at first could only menace; being too fully occupied by the war with Russia either to depose or punish him. Ahmed, brother, and avowed enemy, at that time lived under the protection of Kara Osman Ogloo, the Pasha of Magnesia, and perhaps the most powerful chieftain in Anatolia. Through his influence, Ahmed secretly purchased at Constantinople, a ferman of appointment to his brother's pashalik; for which he was to pay, if ultimately successful, 150,000 piasters (5). The Porte, however, seldom goes father than to grant the ferman: it is; get possession as you can. Ahmed therefor, accompanied by our passenger, the Bin Bashy, proceeded to Scala Nuova; and with the assistance of the Pasha of Magnesia, embarked about 300 well armed volunteers in small vessels, giving out there, that they were a reinforcement for the Pasha of Egypt.

"In a few days they reached Adalia, where, pretending that they were trading vessels returning from Alexandria, and in want of provisions, they entered the harbour without exciting suspicion. After dusk, the confederates, who had till then been concealed under apparent merchandise, suddenly landed, and seizing on the gates of the city, and on the palace, they proclaimed their leader to be the lawful Pasha. The next day Ahmed rifled Mehemmet's treasury, wherein, it is said, a milion of piasters (6) were found, and which, for fear of a revers of fortune, were instantly embarked, and consigned to the care of his parton at Scala Nuova.

"Mehemmet, fortunately for himself, was in the country when the city had been surprised: he speedly exerted the resources yet left to him; the best of which were the affections of his people; and these he undoubtedly possessed, for though his capital was taken his treasure gone, and himself declared a rebel by the Porte, he was enabled to present himself before the walls of the city on the fourth day, with 6,000 faithful adherents. During two days, the conflict was doubtful, but at length victory crowned his efforts. Two-thirds of his antagonists payed for their temerity with their lieves; and the rest, including Ahmed, our Bin Bashy, and about 100 of their followers, threw themselves into boats, and escaped to sea in various direction.

"We afterwards learned that Ahmed, with a few attendants, had taken refuge in the barren island of Rashat, where he was soon discovered and strangled; and also, that the vessel containing the plundered treasure had been seized by the Bey of Rhodes, and honourably restored."

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## *TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.*

SIR,

Soon after the restoration of the Bourbons in the year 1814, the attention of the French Government was directed to the Island of St. Domingo. With a view of ascertaining the present state of that *cidevant* colony of France, and of commencing a system of intrigue for its recovery, Mons. Malouet, then Minister of the Marine, dispatched three Commissioners; who executed their mission in so bungling a manner, that the Count Beugnot, on behalf of his Royal Master, Louis XVIII. in an official note inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 19th of January, 1815, was pleased to express his Majesty's disapprobation of their conduct, and to state, that in the composition of certain letters which they had sent from Jamaica to Pethion and Christophe, they had acted contrary to their instructions. Unfortunately for the Count, however, Medina, one of the Commissioners, having had the temerity to land in the dominions of Christophe, was seized, and a copy of his instructions was found about his person. The letters to Christophe and Pethion have already been published; and the following translation of the instructions in question, made from a series of documents appended to a spirited proclamation of King Henry, dated Nov. 20, 1816, and lately arrived from St. Domingo, will at once evince the veracity of Count Beugnot, and the tender mercies and frank good faith of the Cabinet of Louis the Legitimate.

Yours,

MISOTYRANNUS.

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(4) When the name of the prophet Mohammed is given to an individual, it is pronounced Mehemmet; but the Turkish spelling is in both cases the same.

(5) About 7 500l. sterling.

(6) About 50,000l. sterling.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MESSRS. DAUXION, LAVAYSIE, DE MEDINA, AND DRAVERMANN.

The paternal intentions of his Majesty being to re-establish order and peace throughout his dominions by the mildest means, he has resolved not to exert his power to bring back the Insurgents of St. Domingo to their duty, before he has exhausted all the measures with which his clemency has inspired him. Full of this thought, the King has turned his eyes upon St. Domingo. In consequence, although he has given orders to prepare greater forces and to hold them in readiness to act if necessary, he has authorized his Minister of the Marine and Colonies to send Agents to St. Domingo to gain exact information of the dispositions of those who are at present in power there, as well as of the situation in which affairs & individuals of all classes stand. His Majesty is disposed to grant concessions and advantages to all such as shall promptly pay the obedience due to him, and contribute to the restoration of the peace and prosperity of the Colony. And the measure of these concessions will be determined by the report which his Minister of the Marine shall make to him, after having received that of the Agents abovenamed.

Messrs. Dauxion, Lavaysie, de Medina, and Dravermann, appointed by the King to fulfil this mission, will hasten with all dispatch either to Puerto Rico or Jamaica, by one of the English packets which sail regularly twice every month from Falmouth. From whichever of those islands they may land in they will immediately proceed to St. Domingo, & at first appear merely as traders, come on business of their own, or on that of some commercial house. Two of them, as soon as they can, but with the greatest circumspection, will gain access to Pethion and his Deputy, Borgella; the third will do the same with Christophe. After having cautiously sounded the dispositions of those Chiefs, and gained information of their internal resources, of the extent of their influence in the island, and of the spirit of all the subordinate classes, they will open themselves to them; but they will not venture to acquaint them with their credentials till they think the opportunity is come. But as to this it is impossible to prescribe any precise course, and the King relies on their prudence.

When they have come to a free understanding with these Chiefs, they will discuss a plan of political organization, which may at once be agreeable to them, and such as the King may consent to allow. They will receive from those Chiefs an assurance that they will adhere to such arrangement, and that under the protection of the Royal power they will bring all their followers under obedience. On their part, the Agents, *without signing any formal treaty, a thing incompatible with the dignity of the King*, will assure the Chiefs that his Majesty is *disposed to grant* what may be agreed upon, and that he will make it known on their return to France by a declaration of his gracious pleasure; they will strongly impress upon these Chiefs that whatever the King has once declared will be irrevocably and religiously observed.

If these Chiefs, as we are informed, are wise and enlightened (particularly Pethion and Borgella), they will feel that it is not sufficient for them and their successors, merely to obtain advantages, but these advantages must be rendered solid; they will perceive, that to be so, these advantages should neither be exaggerated, as confined to themselves, nor by extension to the generality; and that if the great mass of the Blacks are not re-inslaved and continued in a state of slavery, or at least of submission, similar to that in which they were before the troubles, there can be no tranquillity or prosperity for the colony or security for themselves. They will further see that to keep the numerous class which constitutes the people in the colony, in submission to an exact but moderate Government, the interval which separates it from the supreme authority must be filled by intermediate classes, and the example of a scale of pre-eminence and obedience must render its inferiority less striking.—From these considerations it is reasonable to infer that Pethion and Borgella, satisfied with obtaining entire favour for themselves and a small number of their adherents, who are necessary instruments, will, without difficulty, agree that their *caste* (acquiring almost all political rights) shall still remain, in some respects, a little below the whites; for on one hand, the general assimilation granted in their favour will be more obvious and flattering; and on the other, their *caste* will be so much the more certain of keeping the free blacks, & thereby the slaves, at a proper distance, as a light difference will be left between it & the whites. His Majesty more particularly dwells upon this point, as it must be the first step in the negociation. It is of the first importance to preserve to the whites a pre-eminence of some kind over the people of colour of the first classes; a power being reserved of admitting, absolutely, and without any restrictions, Pethion, Borgella, and some others, in the first instance, among the whites, and of giving, soberly, from time to time, "*lettres de blancs*" to some individuals, whose colour, a remove from black, fortune, education, or services have rendered worthy of the favour. If Pethion agrees to place the man of colour, as far as the mulatto inclusively, a little below the white, it becomes much more easy to restrict the privileges of the *caste* below that (composed of shades between the mulatto and the negro), and those of the free negroes, if three intermediate castes be established between the white and the negro-slave. It is every way peculiarly recommended to M. M. Dauxion, Lavaysie, Medina, and Dravermann to bring every thing as nearly as possible to the ancient state of the colonies, and never to depart from it except where it is clearly impossible to do otherwise; and they will ever, in their conferences with the Chiefs on these subjects, set out from this principle, that the King makes concessions only because he is pleased to make them, and that, far from admitting their extravagant pretensions, he will grant nothing, and make his power felt in all its extent, if his favours are refused. For who doubts that if the King of France chose to make a portion of rebel subjects, scarcely a hundredth part of the population of his states, who have not in themselves or about them, any of the great moral or material military means of Europe; and deprived of all foreign aid, who doubts that if he makes these rebels feel the weight of his power he can reduce them to subjection, or even exterminate them?

M. M. Dauxion, Lavaysie, de Medina, and Dravermann, during the negociation, will continually take care to keep sight of this consideration, to lay it without disguise or threats, before the two chiefs, and whilst they shew the goodness of the King to insist upon his power. Without doubt, if good use be made of these means, the necessity of employing force will be averted, without making too great concessions. They will be successful, particularly if they fully impress upon Pethion and the rest, that their present situation, if left to themselves, is extremely precarious; that in a short time the caste of mulattoes, infinitely less numerous than that of the blacks, will be overpowered by the latter: that the colony be a prey to factions, the heads of which will be supplanted by rivals more successful for the moment; that a durable peace having been concluded between France and all the maritime powers, no foreign flag could enter the ports of St. Domingo, and that with half a dozen frigates the King will be able to interdict all foreign communication to the inhabitants of the island; that they would cultivate the rich productions of the soil to no purpose, as they would be unable to exchange them for the commodities they might want; and that they would very soon be obliged to live like savages, bereft of all the advantages of European civilization. These considerations must necessarily strike Pethion and Borgella, and they will see that if the King now refrains from coercive measures, it is because he wishes for the happiness of his subjects of all classes, and does not imagine his beneficent views will meet with obstacles that must be removed. Convinced that the present inhabitants of St. Domingo, weary of the troubles which have agitated them for the last five and twenty years, will hasten to enjoy the certain advantages that his paternal government offers them, his Majesty suspends all rigorous measures, and does not send the least force into the seas of the island: he for the present, too, abstains from interdicting foreign vessels from entering the colony; but, upon the return of the agents to whom these instructions are given, and according to their report, his Majesty will send out forces sufficient to protect the well-disposed, or if necessary, forces, which nothing in the island will be able to resist.

Having made some arrangement with Pethion and Borgella, as to what concerns themselves, and the first class of people of colour, the agents will agree with them upon the smallest measure of advantages to be granted to the second class, composed of those who are less white than the free mulattoes, without being quite black, and to the third, consisting of free negroes. Thus (if Pethion and Borgella themselves approve the scheme) all the mulattoes, formerly free *de jure*, or of late free *de facto*, whether born in lawful wedlock, or bastards, will, without distinction, be admitted into the first class. But for the future, those born in bastardy will not participate in the advantages of the second class or caste. They will be restrained to the simple enjoyment of the free man of colour before 1789. Nevertheless, by marrying into the first class, such bastards will communicate to their children its privileges.

The same principle may be applied to the second and third class.

The marriage of an individual of a superior class, with a person of a class immediately below, will enable such individual to bring up the issue of the marriage to the first or second generation in the former class: but it would be better perhaps to establish it as a principle, that the marriage of an individual of the first class, with one of the third, should rank the children in the intermediate class. The children of mothers who are slaves (or reputed such), and live in concubinage with whites, mulattoes, and others, will invariably follow the condition of the mother, and belong to her master. The determination on this point will be invariable: however, such children may be manumitted, if the father, who confesses them his, pay the owner the sum of ——, and to the King a further sum, and give security for the maintenance of the child. The amount of these sums to be fixed by law; and the individuals so manumitted shall only enjoy the privilege of the free men of colour previous to the year 1789; their marriage into any of the classes aforesaid will place their children in such class.

With respect to the most numerous class, that of the blacks employed in agriculture, and the manufacture of sugare indigo, &c. they must remain or be placed in the situation in which they were previous to the year 1789, and such regulations as to the discipline to be observed, must be made, as will sufficiently preserve good order, and insure a reasonable quantity of work, without being too severe. The agents will concert with Pethion the most efficient measures for restoring to their plantations, and bringing

under subordination, the greatest number of blacks possible, in order to diminish the number of such as are free. Such as it may not be found expedient to admit into the last class, and who might communicate a dangerous spirit of insurrection to the other, must be transported to the island of Ratau * or elsewhere. This measure will coincide with the views of Pethion, if he wishes to secure his own fortune and the interest of his caste, and no one can better put things in a train for excution when opportunity offers.

We have stated that one of the three Agents was to place himself about the person of Christophe: after having sounded him, he will consult with his two colleagues to fix whether it be worth while to open a negociation with him, and to determine upon what bases. This negociation may be carried on, either in concert with Pethion and Borgella, or unknown to them, as the Agents find it advisable; and full reliance is placed on their prudence.

As far as an opinion can be formed at this distance, it appears that the most important point is to fall in with Pethion's party, and this done, that it would be easy to reduce that of Christophe to obedience without the effusion of much blood. But as it is his Majesty's wish to prevent bloodshed as much as possible, and to accelerate the general pacification of the Colony, the Agents will neglect no expedient measures to induce the adherents of Christophe, as well as those of Pethion, to lay down their arms. The Agents will seize every safe opportunity to apprise his Majesty's Minister of the Marine of their arrival, of the opening and progress of the negociation, and of all useful information that they can get of the state of affairs in the Colony. They will use a cypher for all intelligence, which, if intercepted, might produce unpleasant consequences. The moment they have concluded an arrangement, they will return, with all expedition, to give an account of their mission. Should they judge it necessary for one or even two of them to remain upon the spot and wait the arrival of the forces intended for the Colony, they will do so; but at all events, one at least of the three must return to give the most particular information from his own mouth.

This plan of a political organization for St. Domingo is here sketched merely to give the Agents an idea of what the King could consent to grant, and a definitive arrangement on this subject can only be the result of the information that the King's Minister may receive from them. They will therefore be peculiarly careful to confine their concessions within reasonable limits, and the less these limits are removed from those before laid down, the better. And it is repeated, they will promise nothing *beyond* the following terms, after having used every effort to keep *within* them.

I. To Pethion, Borgella, and others (whenever their colour approaches to the white caste), a full assimilation to the whites, and the advantages of honours, as well as of fortune.

II. To the rest of their caste now *in vivis*, the enjoyment of the particular rights of the whites, with a few slight exceptions, which place them a little below.

III. To every one who approaches the white, less than the free Mulatto, the same political rights in a less degree.

IV. To such as are free, but quite blacks, a few advantages less.

V. To attach to the soil, and to restore to their ancient masters, not only all the blacks who now work upon the plantations, but likewise as great a number as possible of those who have freed themselves from that condition.

V. To purge the Island of all the blacks whom it would not be expedient to admit among these that are free, and whom it would be dangerous to throw among those attached to plantations.

VII. To restrain any fresh manumissions in the manner here-inbefore prescribed.

When the Agents have agreed upon these bases with the Chiefs, they will add the following conditions:—

1. It is fully understood, that to re-establish order in St. Domingo, the law of property, and all the principles which guarantee the possession of it, must be established and respected in such a manner that every proprietor, furnished with his deeds of purchase or inheritance, or any legal title, be put into possession of his estates and buildings in the condition in which they may be, without regarding any arbitrary dispositions made of them by those who, up to the present period, have exercised the public authority.

2. The admission of all people of colour to political rights, and the assimilation to the whites, which may be made in favour of proprietors of the first class, always leaves, at the disposition of the King and his servants, the choice of such as may appear qualified for superior or inferior employs in a civil or military capacity, so that none be understood as having a claim, but merely an eligibility, like the whites, to superior or inferior offices. With respect to the individuals who are at present invested with the powers of Government in the colony, it is understood that their entire submission to his Majesty, and the success of their influence with the caste in their obedience, will secure to them the good will of the King, but without any stipulation, which may formally pledge the sovereign authority, and the said chiefs will throw themselves entirely on the pleasure and goodness of his Majesty.

When all these points have been discussed and agreed upon with the Chiefs, a minute of the proceeding must be drawn up, and this act, after their submission given in writing, shall be their full and effectual guarantee that nothing shall thereafter be required from them, that is not bonformable to the present instructions signed by me, Secretary of State, Minister of his Majesty.

It is strongly recommended to M. M. Dauxion, Lavaysie, de Medina, and Dravermann to peruse the present instructions frequently on their passage, in order to penetrate the spirit of them throughly, that they may never depart from them in the course of the negociation.

(Signed) MALOUET.

Certified conformable to the originals deposited in the Archeves of the State.

The Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

COMTE DE LIMONADE.

* Medina, on his trial before the Special Military Commission at Haiti, being asked what as the meaning of the expression "Island of Ratau," replied, that it was an invention of the Minister Malouet, not to wound the philanthropic feelings of his Majesty; a way of getting rid of troublesome men in the Colony! —TRANS

## MADAME KRUDENER.

ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 23.

For some weeks back Madame de Krudener has been skirting, without penetrating our frontier, as appeared to be her decided intention. She has been forced to confine herself to simple reconnoissances, We have seen many persons here who approached and conversed with her, but without having been much edified by her conversation. She had been declaiming violently for some time against the greater part of the government of Switzerland. She sets herself up as the protectress of all vagabonds and persons of the lowest description. Troops of beggars continue to follow in her train wherever she goes. Turned out of all the cantons where she seemed disposed to settle, she frequently employs artifice to mislead the police-agents, who have orders to send her away. She pretended to leave Turgovia for Upper Suabia, then suddenly doubled back by circuitous routes upon another district of Turgovia. An officer of police was fortunate enough to overtake and bring her back, on the 16th, to our frontier. She declared to the agent of police of our canton that she wished to leave Switzerland for Worarlberg. The latter thought it right to facilitate her progress, and accompanied her to Rheineg, in the valley of the Rhine. An unexpected incident here changed her measures once more. The Commander of the first Austrian post at Hoechst refused her permission to pass the river. The Austrian civil magistrate of Hoechst being apprised by the commandant of the requst of Madame Krudener, came in person to the ferry, and shewed the lady his order from the Government of Inspruck, declaring, that neither Madame Krudener nor any of her suite should be suffered within the Austrian territory.

A formal injunction was given to all the waterman to moor their boats on the right bank of the Rhine, in order that they may not be employed to carry over the Lady and her followers; she found herself obliged in consequence to return to Arbon, where she receivd an order from the Turgovian Government to depart within twenty-four hours. She abandoned Switzerland at last on the 20th, and was escorted to Constance, where she had before been refused admission. This once, however, she was received by the authorities of Baden, and continued yesterday at Constance; but she had received orders to depart without delay. The place of her destination is unknown. It is astonishing, but so the fact is, that Madame Krudener always has large sums at her disposal. She has expended from her arrival at Lotstitten, near Schaffhausen, to her departure for Constance, 10 000 florins in gold, and upwards, and during that short period received several bills of exchange to large amounts, which she did not cash. People ask themselves who supplies her with this money.

The agents and officers of the police have been for the last fortnight the objects of her continual menace. She denounces against them at one moment the loss of life, at another, the loss of the use of their limbs, and again that they should be destroyed by fire from Heaven. They have opposed to all this, nothing but the impenetrability which belongs to their functions.

MURDER.—On Friday the 29th August, (market day), several farmers met at an inn, at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, where a conversation took place, in which a man named Croker, of advanced years, and a young man named Hawkins, (his presumptive son-in-law), took an active part. At length the parties became opponents in arguments, and words of a nature ill calculated to promote harmony occured. The old man was obstinate and declamatory, the young man was contradicting and perverse, and at length their argument became of that description which was considered too desperate to be settled, except by a reference to blows. By an exhibition of this nature, the hearers and byestanders were soon gratified; but from the serious character which the contest assumed, they interceded, and further blood shed was prevented. Harmony was again shortly restored; but the genious of discord soon created another altercation, and the principal actor in this melancholy tragedy, together with his presumed protector and relation, proceeded on their way to Ocknill, (where the old man, Croker, resided); about two miles from Shepton Mallet. They had not, however, proceeded far before another altercation ensued, and a pugilistic contest was resorted to, in which both the parties engaged with a spirit which would have done honour to a better cause. Their enterprise was however, by the interference of some casual travellers, soon interrupted and for the third time, their differences were amicably arranged, and they pursued their journey: Some bad passion still inmate of the young man's breast, he pursued Croker, and having provided himself with an instrument from a contiguous gate, felled him to the earth by a violent blow—a blow which in its effect was fatal, and left the poor old man a lifeless corpse upon the ground, with one eye completely driven from its socket! At this time it was about halfpast ten o'clock, and the daughter of the old man (Croker) becoming uneasy at the absence of her aged parent, went in search of him: her progress, however, was soon interrupted by her kicking against something which appeared to be human, and upon turning round to satisfy herself upon this point, she discovered that it was not only human, but that it possessed the powers of animation, and affrighted at the circumstance, she ran rapidly home, supposing that the person she had seen had placed himself there for no honest purpose. On her return home she went to sleep and dreamt that her father had been assailed by ruffians; she accordingly again mustered courage enough to go in search of him, who had at this time created in her mind considerable alarm; she had not proceeded far, before she saw a bundle, which, upon exmination, proved to contain articles which she was convinced belonged to her parent; on going a few yards farther, she discovered his corpse. A hue and cry was raised throughout the whole neighbourhood, and upon an examination of the body, several fractures were discovered upon the skull, and the eye was found lying in the dust. Inquiries were immediately instituted, and Hawkins was apprehended after the Coroner's Jury deliberated and found a verdict against him of wilful murder. He was on the Saturday committed to Shepton gaol, without manifesting the slightest emotion in the very precarious an awful situation in which he stood.

## POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—FURIOUS RIDING.—Saturday *Abraham Davis*. one of the unfeeling jockeys who ride about Smithfield, was charged with riding a horse in the most furious manner on Friday, to the great terror of the passengers. The complainant stated, that the offence was daily committed, and if not put a stop to by timely punishment, some fatal circumstance must ensue. On the present occasion the lives of several were endangered. The prisoner said he was innocent of the offence imputed to him, and was fatherless.

The LORD MAYOR said, if his vicious career in horse riding was not stopped, he might leave others fatherless as well as himself. Mr. Hobler having examined the Act of Parliament, it was found to impose a penalty not under 2*l*. and not exceeding 10*l*. for the offence.

The LORD MAYOR ordered the prisoner to be fined in the latter sum, which being unable to do, he was about to be committed to the House of Correction for six months. His employer, however, stepped forward, and paid it., undertaking at the same time to pay the other without delay.

GUILDHALL. Saturday *James Hollis* was charged with a fraud, under the following circumstances:—John Flower, shopman to Mr Guest, pawnbroker, of Fleet-market, stated, that about half-past 9 o'clock on the night of Friday last the prisoner came into Mr. Guest's shop, and asked to look at one of their best gold chains. Witness showed him one marked 10 guineas value, from which the prisoner tore off the ticket of the price. This king by that he intended to purchase, witness asked him if he should wrap it up for him, but the prisoner said there was no occasion, and immediately pulled a piece of dirty paper out of his pocket, in which he rolled up the chain, which he then put into his coat-pocket. Witness's suspicions were excited, in consequence of the prisoner shuffling about in his pockets as if feeling for his money. At last he pulled out a box, which contained 16*s*. only, and exclaimed, "O, I have forgot it." He then pulled out of his coat pocket a piece of dirty paper of the same texture, and similarly wrapped up, to that in which he had rolled the gold chain; but when he found witness was about to open it, he exclaimed, "Oh, I have given you the wrong parcel," and immediately produced the other paper, containing the gold chain. Witness said he would have him secured, on which the prisoner made off, but was taken into custody at Holborn-bridge. When the first parcel laid down by the prisoner was opened by the witness, he found it contained bits of brass and steel watch chains. He was remanded till Monday.

Two desperate characters, *Grant* and *Reed*, were finally examined charged with attempting to commit robberies in the street, and with violently assaulting, beating, and kicking two city officers, named White and Kerridge. When Grant was secured his hat was discovered to have a hole in it, as though done with a ball. This circumstance gave rise to the suspicion that the prisoner was concerned in the attempted robbery of Mr. Hurry, when Mitchell was shot. Grant was further known to be the inseparable companion of that person, and they were seen very recently together before the atack on Mr. Hurry's house. From the most diligent search of the officers, however, Grant could not be proved to have had any participation in that attack, but the Magistrate now called upon the officers to speak to the character of the prisoners. The officers described them to be thieves of the most dangerous description, long the terror of the metropolis. The witnesses who saw them attempting to commit robberies, as well as those whom they had assaulted, being sworn, they were full committed under the Police Act as rogues and vagabonds, and warrants of detainer issued against them for the assault upon the officers.

MASTERS AND JOURNEYMEN SILK-WEAVERS.—A case interesting to silk weavers came on before Aldermen Domville and Magnay, which, from the nature of the question, was crowded to excess, not only by the working classes from Spitalfields, but eminent manufacturers. It was an information founded on the 13th Geo III. which imposes upon any journeyman silk weaver the penalty of 40*s*. if such journeymen shall take from any master, for the manufacturing of certain satins, silks, &c per yard, less prices than is prescribed by the Magistrates assembled at the sessions, who, by the act, are authorized to regulate them. The information was laid by William Cooper against James Vavaseur, both journeymen silk weavers.

Mr. ALLEY appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. CURWOOD for the defence. The former having caused Mr. Barisford to read the information, that document states, that on the 9th day of August last, James Vavaseur, the defendant, residing in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, did take from Mr. Joseph Wilson, of the house of Remington, Wilson, and Co. of Milk-street, Cheapside, for a quantity of satin manufactured with half *reeds*, at the rate of 2*s*. 1½*l*. per yard, which, according to the stated prices, should be 2*s*. 4½*l*.

Mr. ALLEY said the journeymen, by the regulations of the act of 13th Geo. III. were subjected to a penalty of 40*s*. in case of conspiracy to take less wages, or of any one of them taking less than that allowed by the scale of the Magistrates. So in like manner were the masters liable to conviction in the sum of 50*l*. for any conspiracy to defraud the journeymen of less than the prescribed wages. In the present instance the former offence had been committed, Mr. Wilson (the real defendant in the case) having paid to the nominal defendant 3*l*. per yard too little for a quantity of manufactured silk or satin. If such a case was made out, no doubt conviction would follow.

Walter Webster, from the office of Clerk of the Peace, Clerkenwell, produced the record of the

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prices to be paid for the various manufactured patterns, as regulated by the Magistrates. The record was dated 26 April, 1806.

James Vevaseur, jun. said he was son to the defendant, and on the day charged in the information he took to the house of Mr. Wilson a quantity of work, subject to the payment of 2s. 1½d. per yard. He did not, however, take for such work any specific sum, but, merely as an agent, had received Sol. lor 40½ in the gross, which was paid to him by Mr. Wilson for general disbursements. He was in the constant habit of receiving sums in this way, and not in that of taking specific sums for specific articles. For the work he had brought Mr. Wilson from his father, he paid the latter at his residence, Spitalfield.

The Magistrates thought the latter part of this evidence fatal to the information, as inasmuch as that document assumed what was not the fact. In the first place, it was alleged, that for a particular quantity of manufactured silk, the defendant had received 9d. per yard less than the legal price. In the next it was stated, that that payment was made to the defendant by Mr. Wilson in the city of London, whereas it was paid to his son, which son had paid the father in Spitalfields, in the county of Middlesex, where the city Magistrates had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Curwood was anxious to wave the objection and have the point at issue between the parties decided. The fact was, the informant had come with his information grounded upon particular items of different articles of work and manufacture, and attaching to these the provisions of a clause which was entailed to the last class of prices each class being distinguished by the work, the figure, or the fancy of the article. The following is the clause:—"If any of the beforementioned works are cut by half *reeds*, and not provided for, to be paid for extra, at per yard, 3l."

Sir W. Domville said, it was impossible for the City Magistrates to take cognizance of the case after the *venue* was proved to be laid in the county of Middlesex. The decision himself and his brother Magistrates might give, were they empowered to do so, would perhaps, only lead to more *pros* and *cons*, and bring the matter into the Court of King's Bench. If his advice to avert all this should be taken, he would recommend an arbitration, which was agreed to.

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Shadwell-office.—On Friday Mr. *William Reed*, second mate of the *Lady Campbell* East Indiaman, underwent a long examination, charged on suspicion with the wilful murder of Edward Duce, a carpenter's mate on board the said ship, by throwing the said Edward Duce overboard, by which he was drowned: the body has not since been found. The charge (which was first made at the Lambeth-street office) excited much interest, and the following is the evidence taken:—

George Thompson, quarter master of the *Lady Campbell*, East Indiaman, being sworn, said that on Saturday, the 31 or 31 of August, he was on board the *Lady Campbell*, and saw Mr. William Reed, the second mate of the ship, strike Duce over the head or the shoulder with the iron sounding rod of the ship (which was two feet in length, and about half an inch in diameter;) Mr. Read was officer of the watch, and Duce reported to him that the ship was pumped out. Mr. Read went to sound the ship with the sounding rod, and found that the ship was not pumped out; he, in consequence, took the sounding rod, and struck Duce over the head or shoulders, but cannot say which. He struck him two or three times; it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. After the affray, Duce went below deck, and witness saw him every day for a fortnight afterwards, when he was very sick, and on the doctor's list. Witness heard the sounding rod fall on the deck after Reed struck Duce; he often saw him use the sounding rod while whole, but when Reed struck Duce he heard the pieces fall on the deck, but did not see it break. He heard the sound of the blow very plain which, Duce received; it was quite dark, and therefore he could not see.

Mr. John Reed, mate on board the *Lady Campbell*, on the night mentioned by last witness, and Henry Bartholomew, an ordinary seaman on board the same ship, corroborated last witness's testimony.

James Lawson, boatswain's mate, sworn; said, that on the 2d of August Duce was in his birth, and he saw him pull out two pieces of sounding rod and he said that was what Mr. Reed had broke over his head in the course of the night. On the morning of the 15th a man of the name of Harfild come to him, and said Duce was missing from the ship. He got a light from Mr. Reed, who at the time was dressing himself. Witness informed him that Duce was missing, and he told witness to serch after him. He searched about the ship with several others, but they could not find him.

Mr. James Arnott, surgeon of the *Lady Campbell*, sworn; said, that during his passage home he heard not of the assault till he heard of the Prosecution takin place on shore: when Duce complained to him the first time, he concluded he was afflicted with a typhus fever, which was prevalent in the ship at the time; as far as his professional observation went, Duce had a typhus fever, and he treated him accordingly: he had been under his care for six days; the symptoms laterly increased progressively in the bowels. On the 13th, the day after he was dressing, the chief officers informed witness that Duce was missing, and seemed surprisd that he did not hear of it before. Witness observed, at the time, it must heve been occasioned by delirium, and stated a similar circumstance at the time. Six men were at the time ill of fever in the ship; one men died on shore with whom the deceased had sleept: he gave him over two days previous to their comming on shore; he laboured under a typhus fever, and his name was Hammond: it was on the day that he saw Duce on his chest sick that he first complained to him. The crew consisted of 120 men, sailors and soldiers, out of which 14 laboured under a fever of a milder nature, and 2 died of the typhus fever.

Magistrate.—Did you ever inform any of the crew of the sickness of the ship?—Yes; for which reason I advised to get home as soon as possible, as it was infectious, and was apt to spread.

Magistrate.—Is it possible that a person labouring under a typhus fever could muster strength enough to get out of his hammock to go upon deck, and throw himself over board?—Why your Whorship, in cases of phrenzy, strength naturally increases, and it is very probable he might.

Magistrate.—I am not unaware of the difficulty attending a typhus fever, as I have laboured under it myself, and from experience, I am convinced that no person suffering under it could possibly gain strength enough to move without assistance.—Surgeon.—This was more of a nervous fever than a typhus.

Magistrate.—Why do you call it nervous? From the little I know of a typhus and nervous fever, they are very diferent in their nature.—I admit that, your Worship. A nervous fever is milder, but they are very contagious. Duce sleept near Hammond, who died while labouring under a typhus fever: Duce might probably have caught it from him.

Magistrate.—How many died, Sir in the course of the voyage?—Two, your Worship.

Magistrate.—Pray, is not that very extraordinary—that out of 120 man who were in the ship, only two died through, as you say, so contsgious a fever? In my opinion it could not be so contagious.—That which Hammond laboured under was not so mild as the rest.

Magistrate.—You say you saw Duce near Hammond's hammock; how could that be, when you say you saw him on his chest?—It is very propable he might have caught it, as he did not sleep far off. Duce never complained of any injury arising from the assault, which would have been very strauge, as he was always very troublesome, asking advice for the least thing that ailed him.

Here the Magistrate said, that it was evident the assault had been committed. There was sufficient evidence, without any contradiction, to prove that; but to go any farther into the investigation would be impossible, as there was no evidence to prove by what means Duce was missing.

Mr. Reed said, he thought if any thing mutinous occurred in the ship he as an officer was authorized to correct the party so conducting themselves.

Magistrate.—Certainly, Sir, you as an officer are authorized to correct them, if you observe any mutinous conduct in the crew; but it ought to be such correction as is justifiable; but this (pointing to the pieces of the sounding rod) was not a proper instrument with which to correct any man. There is a law that men serving on board King's ships, if any thing mutinous should be observed in their conduct, are to be brought before a Court martial, and there to receive punishment suitable to their crime. There was nothing to prove more than the assault, and it was his duty to order Mr. Reed to find good bail, two in 40l. each, and himself in 80l. to appear at the next general Admiralty Sessions, to answer any indictment against him.

[ *The Times,—September* 1.

## SELECTION'S.

### *RURAL FELICITY.*

*( From Nicols's Illustration of Literary History.)*

LETTER FROM THE LATE SIR J. DALRYMPLE, BART. TO THE LATE ADMIRAL DALRYMPLE.

CRANSTON, January 1, 1792.

My dear Sir,—Your shirts are safe. I have made many attempts upon them, but Bess, who has in honesty what she wants in temper, keeps them in safety for you

You ask me what I have been doing? To the best of my memory, what has passed since I came home is as follows:—

Finding the roof bad, I sent slaters, at the peril of their necks, to repair it. They mended three holes, and made thirty themselves.

I pulled down as many walls round the house as would have fortified a town. This was in summer; but now that winter is come, would give all the money to put them up again that it cost me to take them down.

I thought it would give a magnificent air to the hall to throw the passage into it. After it was done, I went out of town to see how it looked. It was night when I went into it; the wind blew out the candle, from the over size of the room: upon which I ordered the partition to be built up again, that I might not die of cold in the midst of summer.

I ordered the old timber to be thinned; to which perhaps, the love of lucre a little contributed. The workmen, for every tree they cut down, destroyed three, by letting them fall on each other. I received a momentary satisfaction from hearing that the carpenter I employed had cut off his thumb in felling a tree. But this pleasure was soon allayed, when, upon examining his measure, I found that he had measured false, and cheated me of 20 per cent.

Instead of saddle-horses, I bought mares, and had them covered with an Arabian. When I went out, some months after, to mount them, the groom told me I should kill the foals; and now I walk on foot, with the stable full of horses, unless when, with much humility, I ask to be admitted into the chaise, which is generally refused me. Remembering with a pleasing complaceney the Watcombe pigs. I paid 30s. for a sow with pigs. My wife starved them. They ran over to a madman, Lord ———; who distrained them for damage: and the mother, with ten helpless infants, died of bad usage.

Loving butter much, and cream more, I bought two Dutch cows, and had plenty of both I made my wife a present of two more: she learned the way to market for their produce, and I have never got a bowl of cream since.

I made a fine hay-stack; but quarrelled with my wife as to the manner of drying the hay and building the stack. The hay-stack took fire, by which I had the double mortification of loseing my hay, and finding my wife had more sense than myself.

I kept no plough, for which I thank my Maker because then I must have wrote this letter from a jail.

I paid 20l. for a dung-hill, because I was told it was a good thing; and now I would gave any body 20s to tell me what to do with it. I built and stocked a pigeon-house? but the cats watched below, and the hawks hovered above; and pigeon soup, roasted pigeon or cold pigeon-pie, I have never seen since.

I fell to drain a piece of low ground behind the house. but I hit upon the tail of the rock, and drained the well of the house, by which I can get no water for my victuals.

I entered into a great project for selling lime, upon a promise from one of my own farmers to give me land off his farm; but when I went to take off my ground, he laughed, said he had chousd the lawyer, and exposed me to a dozen law-suits for breach of bargains which I could not perform.

I fattened black cattle and sheep; but could not agree with the butchers about the price. From mere economy, we ate them ourselses, and almost killed all the family with surfeits.

I brewed much beer; but the small turned sour and the servants drank all the strong.

I found a guost in the house, whose name was M'Alister, a pedlar, that had been killed in one of the rooms at the top of the house two centuries ago. No servant would go an errand after the sun was set, for fear of M'Alister, which obliged me to send off one set of my servants. Soon after the housekeeper, your old friend Mrs. Brown, died, aged 90; and then the belief ran, that another ghost was in the house, upon which many of the new set of servants begged leave to quit the house, and got it.

In one thing only I have succeeded; I have quarrelled with all my neighbours; so that, with a dozen gentlemen's seats in my view, stalk along like a lion in a desert.

I thought I should have been happy with my tenants because I could be insolent to them without their being insolent to me: but they paid me no rent; and in a few days I shall have above one half of the very few friends I have in the country in a prison.

Such being the pleasures of a country life, I intend to quit them all in about a month, to submit to the mortification of spending the spring in London, where I am happy to hear that Mrs. Dalrymple is doing well, May God preserve her long to you, for she is a fine creature.

Just when I was going to you last spring, I received a letter from Bess, that she was dying. I put off my journey to Watcombe and almost killed myself with posting to Scotland, where I found Madam in perfect good health.—Yours always, my dear Jack.

JOHN DALRYMPLE.

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Singular Character.—Died, in Glen-street, Kilmarnock, on Friday, 17th of July, 1817, William Stevenson, aged 87. He was originally from Dunlop, and bred a mason; but during many of the latter years of his life he wandered about as a common beggar. Thirty years ago, he and his wife separated upon these strange conditions, that the first that proposed an agreement should forfeit 100l. This singular pair never met again, and it is not now known whether the heroine yet lives. Stevenson was much afflicted, during the last 2 years of his life, with the stone. As his disease increased, he was fully aware of his approaching dissolution; and for this event he made the following extraordinary preparation:—He sent for a baker, ordered 12 dozen of burial cakes, and a great profusion of sugar biscuit; together with a corresponding quantity of wine and spirituous liquors. He next sent for the joiner, and ordered a coffin decently mounted, with particular instructions that the wood should be quite dry, and the joints firm and impervious to the water. The grave-digger was next sent for, and asked if he thought he could get a place to put him in after he was dead. The spot fixed upon was in the churchyard of Riccarton, a village about half-a-mile distant. He enjoined the sexton to be sure and make his grave roomy and in a dry and comfortable corner; and he might reassured that he would be well rewarded for his care and trouble. Having made these arrangements, he ordered the old woman that attended him to go to a certain nook, and bring out 9l. to be appropriated to defray the funeral charges. He told her at the same time not to be grieved, for he had not forgotten her in his will. In a few hours afterwards, in the full exercise of his mental powers, but in the most excruciating agonies, he expired. A neighbour and a man of business were immediately sent for to examine and seal up his effects. The first thing they found was a bag, containing large silver pieces, such as crowns, half-crowns, and dollars, to a large amount: in a corner was secreted, amongst a vast quantity of musty rags, a great number of guineas and seven-shilling pieces. In his trunk was found a bond for 300l. and other bonds and securities to a very considerable amount. In all, we heard, the property amounted to 900l. His will was found among some old paper, leaving to his housekeeper 20l. and the rest of his property to be divided among his distant relations. As it required some time to give his relatives intimation of his death, and to make preparations for his funeral, he lay in state four days, during which period the place where he was resembled more an Irish wake than a deserted room where the Scots lock up their dead. The invitations to his funeral were most singular. Persons were not asked individually, but whole families; so that, except a few relatives dressed in black, his obsequies were attended by tradesmen in their working clothes, barelooted boys and girls, an immense crowd of tattered beggars; to the aged among whom he left sixpence, and to the younger threepence. After the interment, this motley group retired to a large barn fitted up for the purpose, where a scene of profusion and inebriety was exhibited almost without a parallel.

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### *AMERICAN RED BOOK.*

*( From The Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser of* Wednesday. )

The Red Book.—People generally, who live at a distance from the seat of Government, have very little idea of the numbers who are employed to transact the concern of the nation in the different departments at Washington, or the amount of money paid to the heads of departments, clerks, messengers, &c. The follwing is an abstract of the numbers of officers, and the whole amount of salaries, of the several departments, taken from the *Red Book*:—

President of the United States, 25,000 dollars; Vice-President, 5,000 dollars.

Department of State—Secretary, 5,000 dollars; chief clerk, 2,000 dollars; six clerks, messenger, and assistant-messenger, 8, 124 dollars; expense of the patent officer, one clerk, and one messenger, 1,972 dollars. Total, 17,096 dollars.

Treasury Department—Secretary, 5,000; chief clerk, 2,000; six clerks, messenger, and assistant ditto, 9,010; total 16,010 dollars.

Comptroller's Office—Comptroller, 3,500: fourteen clearks, messenger, and assistant ditto, 15,786 total 19,286 dollars.

Auditor's Office—Auditor, 3,000; principal clerk, 1,600; fourteen clerks and one messenger, 15,085; total 19,685 dollers.

Register's Office.—Register, 3,000; nineteen clerks, one messenger, two watchmen, and one labourer, 20,439,98; total 23,439,8 dollars.

Treasurer's Office.—Treserer, 3,000; principal clerk, 1,709; three clearks, messenger, and assistant-messenger, 5,850; total 10,550 dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue.—Commissioner, 3,000: principal clerk, 1,000; eight clerks and one messenger, 8,210 total 12,810 dollars.

General Land-office—Commissioner 3,000; principal clerk 1 600. 11 clearks, and 1 messenger, 10,760; total, 15,390 dollars.

Department of War.—Secretary 4,500; chief clerk 2,000; 13 clerks, messenger, and assist.-messenger, 13,940; total, 20,440 dollars.

Paymaster-general's office.—Paymaster-general 2,500; chief clerk 1,840; 12 clerks, and 1 messenger, 13,845; total, 18,185 dollars.

Accountant and Additional Accountant's Office.—Accountant, 2,000; additional accountant, 2,000; chief clerk to accountant, 1,600; ditto, ditto, additional accountant, 1,600; twenty-five clerks, 24,450; total 31,650 dollars.

Office of Superintendent General of Military Supplies.—Superintendent general, 3,000; chief clerk, 1,600; seven clerks and one messenger, 6,500; total 11,100; dollars.

Office of the Secretary of the Naval.—Secretary, 4,500; chief clerk, 2,000; four clerks and messenger, 4,910, total 11,410 dollars.

Navy Commissioners' Office.—Three navy commissioners, 3,500 each, 10,500; secretary to the board, 2,00; three clerks and one messenger, 3,410; total, 15,910 dollars.

Office of the Accountant of the Navy.—Accountant, 2,300; thirteen clerks and one messenger, 14,710; total 17,010 dollars.

General Post office.—Post-Master-General, 3,000 Assistant Post-Master-General, 1,700; ditto, 1,600; principal clerk, 1,600; bookkeeper, 1,300; assistant bookkeeper, 1,100; seventeen clerks, messenger, and assistant, 16,035; total, 26,335 dollars.

Officers of the Senate of the United States.—Secretary 3,000; principal clerk, 1,800; two engrossing clerks, 1,500 each 3,000; sergeant at arms and door-keeper, 1,500; deputy door-keeper, 1,450; total, 10,750 dollars.

Officers of the House of Representatives.—Principal clerk 3,000; five clerks, 7,800; sergeant at arms, door-keeper, assistant door-keeper, and messenger, 4,800; librarian, 1,000; total, 16,600 dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Claims—Commissioner, 2,000; clerk, 1,000; total, 3,000 dollars.

Office of Superintendent of India Trade.—Superintendent 2,000; principal clerks, 1,000; two clerks, 1,500; transport agent and messenger, 760; total, 5,260 dollars.

Grand total of the salaries of the officers and clerks, employed at Washington, per annum, 351,887 dollars.

Including the President, there are 21 different departments, or officers, at Washington. In these offices there are employed, or at least paid, 257 person: 202 are clerks, and 23 messenger, and assistant messengers; of the above number 45 are foreigners by birth, viz. 21 Irishmen 12 Englishmen, 4 Scotchmen, 3 Swedes, 2 German 1 Russian, 1 from Tortola, and 1 from Bermuda.

This shews a friendly disposition in the administration towards foreigners, to say the least of it, for we very much doubt whether another instance can be found where a Government employs in or about its cabinet an equal number of foreigners, to the exclusion of its native citizens."

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### *THE EARL OF ST. VINCENT.*

This venerable nobleman, and most distinguished commander, having lately been on a visit to his friends in the county of Stafford, was on his return to his seat near Brentwood, in Essex, surprised by a present of a novel but agreeable kind. In his hall his Lordship found placed a French revolutionary flag, and near it a marble tablet, with the following inscription, which sufficiently explains the motive for depositing the flag in that place:—

The last Tricolor
Won
By the Naval Flag of Britain—
The Colours
Of L'Etoile, captured by the Hebrus,
March 27, 1814:
Most respectully dedicated
To JOHN, EARL of ST. VINCENT:
The offering
Of a grateful Pupil
To an illustrious Master.

It was after a chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter under an incessant fire from a French battery, that the *Etvile* French frigate was captured by the *Hebrus*, under the command of Capt, Palmer, by whom the flag of the captured vessel has been placed as above stated. The official account of the battle is to be found in the *Gazette* of April 2, 1814. Next to the satisfaction which Lord St. Vincent would feel from conquering his country's enemies in his own person, is that of seeing them successfully combated by others who had learnned the art of victory under his eye and from his example. The present was therefore a most grateful one.

Captain Palmer is the son of Mr. Palmer, the justly celebrated Comptroller of the Post-office, and the inventor of mail-coaches, a system by which more than by any other discovery of modern times, the internal commerce and civil intercourse of this country have been facilitated.